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PROTECTION OF MERCHANT SHIPS IS CONSIDERED

Cabinet Pushes Forward Measures for Possible War While Awaiting German Move—Congress With President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The international situation, so far as it relates to the break with Germany, has settled down to one of waiting and preparation. The one important event of yesterday, aside from the routine of plans both in the War and Navy Departments to organize effectively for the possibility that hostilities may ensue, was the meeting of the Cabinet.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that the question of emergency preparations was fully discussed, as was also the problem of safeguarding merchant vessels that clear from the United States for the war zone. It is understood that no decision was reached on the latter question. A number of ships, some of them heavily laden with war munitions and explosives, are now en route to Liverpool. Only two possible methods are available for merchant ships under the conditions established by the German note. One is convoys and the other is the arming of the merchantmen for their protection.

Every member of the Cabinet is heartily in accord with the President in his desire for quick preparation, and the sentiment in Congress seems to be strong, with no hint of partisan bias, in favor of giving the Chief Executive almost unlimited resources. This is instanced in the proposition to set aside \$150,000,000 for the use of the President in hastening forward the completion of some of the preparedness measures already enacted.

Another feature of the day was the appearance of published reports that Germany may modify her submarine policy and that President Wilson may seek again to end the European conflict.

Asked about these reports one official of the Government, in close touch with the details of affairs, said the reports are the result of day of few developments. "The country was wrought up Saturday, Sunday and Monday," he said, "by great news events. Since Monday, however, the Government has settled down to waiting for something or nothing to happen. The pace set Saturday, Sunday and Monday cannot be halted so suddenly, so on Tuesday, in the absence of any other news, we are told of possible modification of her policy by Germany and of the President's intention to write another peace note. Neither report is founded on any fact."

Administration officials hope that no overt act will be committed by

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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

The most significant news recorded for some time, is that contained in today's dispatches relating to the fighting on the western front. London announces that in the region of Grandcourt, southwest of Bapaume, the British yesterday advanced their line and occupied about 1000 yards of German trenches, without any opposition.

The precise position of the gain is not indicated, but the German positions on the Ancre Valley are peculiarly strong, and any evacuation for purely strategic reasons in this sector, is extremely unlikely.

Paris reports that in the Verdun theater German attacks in the neighborhood of Louvemont, northeast of the fortress, "gained no success"; whilst Petrograd claims "success in a minor engagement south of Kisein in Galicia."

The British offensive on the Tigris is steadily developing. The latest reports show that the whole of the south bank of the river east of its confluence with the Hal has now been evacuated by the Turks.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—The War Office communication, issued last night, says:

Northwest of Muelhausen (Alsace), the French today attempted to advance but failed. Prisoners remained in our hands.

The official statement issued last night is as follows:

On the east front, an enterprise on the Beresins River (Vilna region) was successful for us.

Another official communication says a German naval seaplane on the evening of Feb. 3 successfully bombed the harbor and works at Dunkirk, causing in the sheds a fire which was seen far away on the return flight.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The official report from British headquarters in France issued last night reads:

On the Somme front our line ad-

(Continued on page seven, column five)

WAR VESSELS NOT TO CONVOY MERCHANT SHIPS

State Department Announces That St. Louis and Other Liners Will Not Be Protected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is announced at the State Department that the St. Louis will not be convoyed. The United States is not seeking to make a test case on which to base a declaration of war. The situation respecting the clearance of merchant vessels is so delicate that it is possible the Government may soon state its position to marine companies, so that they will know what to expect.

All merchant vessels, under the law, as the United States views it, have the freedom of the seas, and a convoy might be regarded as tending to show that this Government was in doubt as to its position, or it might be regarded as an act of war and as affording Germany an opportunity to say that the first act of war was committed on this side.

If merchant ships arm their decks for defense they will be acting under their rights as interpreted by the United States, provided they use their armament merely in defense. By convoying a vessel, it is argued, this Government would assume the responsibility of delivering her to the other side.

SPAIN AWAIT AMERICAN MOVE IN LATEST CRISIS

Country Expected to Act in Close Concert With United States and the Argentine—Government and War Problems

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Wednesday)—The Spanish reply to the German note has been delivered but will only be published when receipt has been acknowledged. There has been no dissension in the Government regarding the terms and King Alfonso himself has been in close conference with the Cabinet during the whole period of preparation, having personally directed it.

Although no official statement can be made, it is thoroughly understood the general effect of the note is that Spain feels she cannot assent to the German proposition and cannot admit the right of the latter to shut down neutral traffic on the high seas. Spain, therefore, declares her intention especially to continue maritime traffic and to hold Germany responsible for any losses that may accrue as a result of the new policy announced by Berlin.

At the same time, the note contains no threat.

The Premier, Count de Romanones, has been in close conference with the ambassadors of the United States and the Argentine Republic, and there is no doubt Spain intends to act in close concert with them. At the same time it has to be understood that in the possible event of the United States Government declaring war against Germany it will by no means necessitate Spain doing the same.

Spain wishes to keep out of the war and to be the nation most eligible to assist in peace making.

Meanwhile, the Government is deeply impressed by the representations made from most important quarters that the isolation from which she has continually suffered will be intensely aggravated by any further attempt to continue in neutrality if the American republics become belligerents. Spain would then be placed in an impossible position, present and future. It is urged strongly at this moment in Madrid that Spain has nothing to lose and everything to gain by following America and without doubt feeling in Spain is far more unanimous than it has ever been since the beginning of the war.

It may be said the issue depends on the attitude of the Argentine Republic, which is expected to desire to support the United States. Notification has been received from the German Government that the Spanish vessels en route for British ports and

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AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN ECONOMIC SITUATION

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A Vienna message says Colonel Hoefer, Austrian Food Dictator, has informed the Neue Freie Presse representative that Austria is now at the end of her supplies from the last harvest and that the present weather conditions have greatly impeded the potato supply.

In the course of negotiations with Berlin the German Government has been very obliging and has declared that foodstuffs for both countries will be drawn from Romania as occasion requires. Hungary also has promised assistance, but she is experiencing a coal scarcity. The Minister finally remarked that the Rumanian supplies for Austrian use would arrive in March.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

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On the Somme front our line ad-

(Continued on page seven, column five)

GREAT BRITAIN LAUNCHES NEW SERVICE SCHEME

Enterprise for National Service on Voluntary Basis to Start With, but Compulsion Will Be Used if Necessary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Many an incident of missionary heroism in the face of unbridled Turkish brutality is coming to light as the missionaries, finally ordered out of the domains of the Turk, flock back to their native shores. The story of how a band of 18 missionaries, holding their ground under the American flag, saved from massacre 20,000 Christian Syrians from Turks and Kurds in Northwest Persia was told this bureaut by Dr. Frederick G. Coan, one of the 18, during a visit to this city a few days ago.

For nearly five months these 20,000 Syrians, who had fled to the mission for refuge, were huddled in unbearable conditions behind the walls of the mission compounds. In daily danger of the Turks changing their intentions and breaking in upon the defenseless Syrians, the missionaries struggled to feed their multitude and carry them along. Four thousand of the refugees within the walls passed away in these months, and three of the 18 missionaries. Finally the Rus-

sians included a minimum wage of 25s. per week and a subsistence allowance which may rise to half-a-crown per day if volunteers are sent to other parts of the country and are thereby put to increased expense, and 3s. 6d. per day for a period of not more than four weeks in the event of a volunteer finding himself temporarily unemployed.

The scheme is to be on a voluntary basis in the first instance and both Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Lloyd George were emphatic on the enormous advantages of voluntary over compulsory systems of recruiting, if the voluntary system will supply the men required. Mr. Chamberlain showed, however, that they had to look to the possibility of compulsion being adopted, if necessary.

Volunteers will enter particulars of themselves and also of the work they feel specially qualified to do on forms to be sent to the director-general of recruiting. A volunteer is to be under the complete control of the director-general as to where he is to go and what he is to do. Volunteers will be summoned for personal examination and inquiry either at employment exchanges or at public buildings, and will be given seven days' notice before being called up, receiving also a free railway warrant if necessary. If the rate of wages for a job in the locality to which they are to be sent is greater than 25 shillings per week, the volunteers will receive a higher rate. No trade is to be suppressed, but nonessential trades will be rationed in labor and materials, and Mr. Chamberlain recommended such trades to pool their resources in plant and labor.

Mr. Chamberlain described in detail the machinery, including commissioners and subcommissioners, which he would set up, but showed clearly his intention of working as far as possible through existing local authorities and other bodies, one advantage of the voluntary system being that no vast machinery entailing a great expenditure of money, energy and time required to be set up.

Broadly speaking, Mr. Chamberlain's plan is one for transferring men gradually from less essential to more essential occupations with as little disturbance as possible and with a view to a more effective prosecution of the war. The scheme will include Ireland, and doctors and clergymen, while coming under the scheme, are to be dealt with separately.

Mr. Lloyd George followed Mr. Chamberlain with an eloquent speech in which, touching on the submarine developments, he said it was nothing new, it was a development of the set policy of Germany, deliberated upon, planned, thought-out, talked, studied for years before the war, planted in the hearts of every man and woman in the community. After all, war, he said, is barbaric, but conflicts of the past show that Christian civilization was leaving deeper traces upon war and the methods of waging it than upon almost any human institution in regard to the treatment of wounded, of prisoners, of civilian population.

What has Germany done? Germany is removing one after another all the barriers set up by civilization for officials, there over the action taken by the President.

Administration officials see in this work of destruction the fact that the Berlin Government foresaw a break in relations because of the policy announced in the note, and took the action to forestall any possibility that the vessels would be of any service to this Government if they were seized.

Reports from Berlin continue to reflect the amazement and astonishment of officials, there over the action taken by the President.

Cecilie Cases Remanded

Judges Dodge and Bingham Send Suits Back to District Court

Judges Dodge and Bingham in the

United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston today remanded the libel suits against the North German Lloyd steamship Kronprinzessin Cecilie to the United States District Court for the purpose of sale.

The action of the court was based on a motion of Attorney Edward E. Blodgett, counsel for the National City Bank and the Guaranty Trust Company, both of New York. The banks had sued the steamship company for damages based on the failure of the steamship to deliver a cargo of \$8,000,000 in gold to the banks' European correspondents on the eve of the war.

Mr. Blodgett informed the court that his clients were obliged to bear the whole expense of protecting the ship, which had risen to approximately \$700 a day since it was seized by the marshal. For the past year and a half, he said, the steamship company had not paid a cent toward the expense of protecting the ship. It was too great a burden, he said, for his clients, who in the event of war might be prevented from collecting their damages until the close of hostilities.

He doubted whether the Supreme Court would entertain the petition of the steamship company for a review of the case on a writ of certiorari and asked that his clients be no further delayed in their efforts to collect the damages which the court had decided they were entitled to.

He stated that the Supreme Court

(Continued on page seven, column one)

SYRIANS SAVED BY HEROISM OF MISSIONARIES

Twenty Thousand Defended From Turks and Kurds and Fed by Little Band

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Many an incident of missionary heroism in the face of unbridled Turkish brutality is coming to light as the missionaries, finally ordered out of the domains of the Turk, flock back to their native shores. The story of how a band of 18 missionaries, holding their ground under the American flag, saved from massacre 20,000 Christian Syrians from Turks and Kurds in Northwest Persia was told this bureaut by Dr. Frederick G. Coan, one of the 18, during a visit to this city a few days ago.

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Volunteers will enter particulars of themselves

upon public law and the common rights of humanity will but serve to steel our determination.

"During the winter months my Navy has maintained unchallenged its ceaseless watch on the seas and has enforced with rigor the blockade of the enemy. My armies have conducted successful operations, not only in Europe, but in Egypt, Mesopotamia and East Africa, and they are fully prepared to renew the great struggle in close and cordial cooperation with my allies on every field.

"I trust that their united efforts will carry the successes already won to a victorious conclusion.

"I have invited representatives of my Dominions and of my Indian Empire, which have borne so glorious a share in the struggle, to confer with my ministers on important questions of common interest relating to the war. The steps so taken will, I trust, conduce to the establishment of closer relations between all parts of my Empire.

"The accomplishment of the task to which I have set my hand will entail unsparring demands on the energies and resources of all my subjects. I am assured, however, that my people will respond to every call necessary for the success of our cause with the same indomitable ardor and devotion that have filled me with pride and gratitude since the war began. I, therefore, confidently command to your patriotism the measures which will be laid before you and I pray that Almighty God may give his blessing to your counsels."

Following the speech, the House adjourned till 4 p.m.

The speech was finished and the procession left the House by 12 minutes past 12. The Queen was dressed in black, wearing ropes of pearls, the King wearing the naval uniform.

The ancient ceremony of searching the vaults of the Houses of Lords and Commons by a company of the Yeomen of the Guard from the Tower of London, was watched by many spectators at 10:30 this morning. The bright, clear weather doubtless accounted for the large numbers who witnessed the procession, heartily cheering the King and Queen, Admiral Jellicoe and others.

Details of Program

Pageant Less Spectacular Than Formerly; More Impressive

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The King will open in person the seventh session of his second Parliament with a military pageant which, while less spectacular than of old, will be distinctly more impressive. Their Majesties will drive to Westminster in a semi-state position landau, drawn by six bay horses, instead of the usual gilded stage coach.

The military display will be especially imposing and will have an imperial character, their Majesties being attended not only by the usual escort of Royal Horse Guards but by an imperial escort, consisting of four British officers of the Indian Army and 16 Indian officers of the Indian Army, while Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa will also each be represented by 16 officers. Newfoundland and the British West Indies will contribute four officers each.

The order of the procession as given out is that representatives of the Indian Army and of the Canadian and Australian forces will precede the escort of Life Guards, while following their Majesties' carriage will come representatives of New Zealand, South Africa, Newfoundland and the West Indies. Their Majesties will leave Buckingham Palace at 11:40 a.m. and the state opening of Parliament will take place at 12 noon.

A sign of the times is that the road from Buckingham Palace to Westminster will be kept by members of the special constabulary. One notable point about the present session is that in a very short time it will make the present Parliament the longest of 30 which have assembled since the Union.

Parliament will have entered upon the seventh year of its existence and will shortly have exceeded the Parliament of 1874. The King's speech is expected to contain only an indication of the measures for securing victory, and after the address has been moved and seconded in the usual manner Messrs. Asquith and Bonar Law will speak.

The Prime Minister is not expected to speak in the debate on the address which will conclude by the end of the present week. The House will then be back to its normal life with financial business next week, when Mr. Bonar Law presumably will move the necessary new vote of credit. At an early date, the important question will arise of Parliament giving itself a fresh lease of life, as without this it cannot last beyond April 30.

For the first time in history it is to be noted the Empire will be fully represented on the King's boudoir at the opening of the British Parliament. The escort of Indian and Dominion officers will clearly represent the essential service which a far-flung Empire is rendering to the cause of the Entente today.

This is the first session under the premiership of Mr. Lloyd George and to judge by yesterday's inauguration of the national service scheme, the Prime Minister will meet the members with more than the usual vigor and energy which mark his whole-hearted absorption in the prosecution of the war. He will be subject to criticism, no doubt, even in the early days of Parliament, but it is recognized that his Government has only been some six weeks in existence and the general wish unquestionably is that it may just itself and carry the war through to a successful close. So far as the former Prime Minister is concerned, he has again made it clear that Mr. Lloyd George will have his most whole-hearted support in achieving this end.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Underwood & Underwood

Queen Mary

SENATOR WORKS OBJECTS TO ACT OF PRESIDENT

Instead of Severing Relations With Germany, He Would Keep Ships Out of Zone

PERSHING ARMY TAKES STATIONS ON THE BORDER

Training in Mexico Makes One of Most Perfect Fighting Machines in World Out of Expeditionary Force

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator John D. Works, California, Republican, today voiced the first opposition heard in Congress to the President's action in severing diplomatic relations with Germany.

Senator Works declared that if the United States becomes involved in actual war, as seemed inevitable, it would mean, in his estimation, that we will also be leading other nations now at peace into this struggle, making it in fact a world-wide war. To avoid it now may call for a higher degree of courage and real unalloyed patriotism than to enter upon it or even to pursue it to the end, he said.

The Senator said that, in order to deal frankly with the situation, "We must search our national conscience and learn how far our conduct has gone to place us in the present crisis. The first and most cruel wrong done to the rights of American citizens by the German Government was in sinking the Lusitania. But at the very time of this occurrence we were supplying to the enemies of Germany arms and munitions of war to enable them to carry on the war against that country with whom we were at peace."

The Senator criticized the Government for allowing the Lusitania to sail with passengers, loaded with munitions of war, and he held that this Government was in no little degree responsible for the international complications resulting in the sinking of the ship by a German submarine. He added: "If we had been wholly neutral, we would never have been brought to our present relations with Germany."

Admitting that Germany had violated the rights of American citizens on the seas under international law, Senator Works said: "I protest against this or any other movement that tends toward war with Germany for no greater cause than has yet been given."

He declared that the United States "has not been neutral," that Great Britain has persistently violated rights of the United States on the seas; that the United States has borne these violations as if it had been the ally of Great Britain, and that Germany had no reason to be friendly toward the United States.

The Senator credited Mr. Wilson with "conscientious motives and patriotic purposes in all his actions," but added: "With a profound sense of my own responsibility as a representative of the American people, I protest."

He said the action of the President in stating in the Sussex note that diplomatic relations would be severed unless Germany abandoned her method of submarine warfare was "unwise." "We had greater cause to sever our relations with Germany as the result of the Sussex incident than we have," he added.

He justified Germany's methods on the ground that the rules of international law cannot stand in case of actual warfare. He questioned the President's right to sever relations with Germany. "There is another and far better choice open to us," he said: "I say to keep our ships and our people out of this danger zone until the war is over."

Concluding, the Senator insisted that neither a private citizen, nor the President, nor Congress is justified in driving the nation into war by "any such false sense of courage or national prestige or dignity."

COTTON EXPORTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Exports of cotton for week ended Feb. 3 totaled 72,495 bales, compared with 111,391 bales for the similar week in 1916. Since Aug. 1, 1916, they were 3,750,474, compared with 2,978,380 bales for corresponding period of 1915-16.

Y. M. C. U. ADVERTISING CLASS

The advertising class of the Boston Y. M. C. U. heard a lecture by James J. McPhillips of the Pilgrim Publicity Association last evening. His topic was the selling of advertising.

ARGUMENTS FOR WESTERNERS IN WAR OPERATIONS

Shipping as Big Factor in Problem of Increasing Efforts in Balkan Theater—Other Reasons Against East

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—One fact to be held in view in considering the clash of argument in French and British newspapers in the matter of westernism versus easternism—the question whether the Entente should strike their main blow in France or in the Balkans—is that the discussion does not express any indecision on the part of the military leaders of the Entente. While dialectical battles rage, the soldiers of the Entente pursue their plans unwaveringly. Whether the winter review of the past year's results, and conferences in Rome and Paris and London will produce any substantial modification of these plans, or any concession to the easterners by an orientation of military policy toward the Balkans remains to be seen. This much may be said: that the military leaders of the western Entente nations regard the West as the theater for their main effort and that their arguments against the Balkans have not yet been met.

The easterners, the most prominent of whom constitute a body of particularly able and informed men, though rather apt to attribute the action of the westerners merely to ignorance and stupidity, never bring out sufficiently the Allies' dilemma that nearly all the political arguments favor the East as the decisive field of action, while on the other hand all the military arguments favor the West. The westerners are not necessarily in a state of dense ignorance in their decision maintained throughout 1916 and probably throughout 1917, to adhere to the West. The military leaders can grasp the argument of the easterners that the German plans summed up in the words Mittel Europa and Berlin Bagdad constituted the political cause of the war. They can see the point that Germany has already, in a sense, achieved these plans. It is obvious that Entente success in the Balkans would sever the narrow corridor through Serbia, connecting Berlin or rather Hamburg with Bagdad, would open up a direct overland route to Russia, along which arms and munitions would flow from west to east, and the hoarded grain from east to west, and would enable the Entente to strike in unison one blow after another upon Austria, the weak link of the Central Empire chain. In view of these admitted and enticing possibilities of Entente action in the Balkans, the reasons which decided England and France to deal their main blow in the West deserve clear statement at a moment when the easterners are making their voices heard with more than their usual pertinacity and all their logical ability and clearness.

The main argument of the westerners is, in a word, shipping. At the present moment there is hardly enough shipping in the world for all purposes, for the builders of ships have not yet won such a battle over the submarine as to improve the situation. The Germans state that General Sarrail has an army of 500,000 men. Some easterners calculate that a million are necessary. Where is to be found the shipping to transport half a million men 3000 miles to Salonika, for the greatest part through the submarine infested waters of the Mediterranean? The shipping question is complicated by the fact that Germany still retains part of the advantage of acting on interior lines. In a fraction of the time necessary to transport half a million men from England and France to Salonika, with all the delay of embarkation and debarkation and of the necessity of altering the organization of their supply on a pack basis, an equivalent number of Germans could be rushed from west to east across the magnificent railway system of the Central Powers. Moreover Germany has, by this time, particularly with Rumania overrun, pushed advanced bases well into the Balkans, where the Allies have to operate on scanty railways and inadequate roads connecting them with the deficient harbors of the Greek coast. So far, there can be no doubt, Germany has always had the whip hand in the Balkans, had Britain and France dreamed of striking their main blow there.

These are powerful negative reasons against the East which have never been answered by the easterners. The positive reasons in favor of the West are also very powerful. Taking the British position by itself, it is natural that the British Army leaders should desire to fight as close to their own base as possible, in a climate reasonable in itself and far superior to the rigorous conditions of the Balkans. The factories of Britain are the British Army's base and from these factories munitions can be hurried with the least delay to the western battle front. Guarding against every eventuality the War Office has never lost sight of the possibility of some sort of attempted German invasion, and with the British army so short a distance away on the other side of the narrow seas it is easy to maintain sufficient forces in Britain to meet any such development, to bring back forces from France at a moment's notice, or again to reinforce any threatened part of the British lines in France. A concentration in the West involves the minimum use of mercantile shipping for the work of transporting troops, an important matter affecting the financing of the Entente.

Above all, throughout every phase of the war so far, the greatest concentration of German troops has been in the West, and the British army will be begun at once.

NEW MOVEMENT FOR PROHIBITION IN GREAT BRITAIN

Organization Which Has Obtained Considerable Support, Aims to Stop the Liquor Traffic During Period of the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A very strong movement, aiming at the entire prohibition of the liquor traffic during the war, has lately developed in Great Britain, under the title of "The Strength of Britain Movement." It is in no way a temperance organization as such, including in its ranks both temperance advocates and men who, in ordinary circumstances, are no supporters of the temperance movement. Its workers consist of business men, and its appeal for prohibition has secured the support of naval and military leaders, judges, educationists, artists, literary men, commercial and industrial magnates and others. It has filled the newspapers with advertisements showing with great cogency and force the evil results of the drink traffic on the prosecution of the war, so powerful that the drink trade has been compelled to publish counter-advertisements on the importance of alcohol for war purposes, enumerating its uses in making explosives, etc., but not mentioning its effects on those who imbibe it, and dwelling on the extraordinary nutritive qualities of beer.

In its memorial issued recently, signed by prominent soldiers and sailors, privy councillors, members of Parliament and representatives of the public services of the British Empire, of its judiciary, education, art, literature and music, the Strength of Britain movement demanded the withdrawal of all drink licenses throughout the Kingdom for the period of the war.

"With the weakening power of alcohol removed," they said, "our national effort against the enemy would have gathered increased strength; with increased strength and more rapid supplies our losses in six campaigns would have been substantially reduced. Now that the nation has followed the example of our Allies in enrolling its full manhood we appeal that we may range ourselves with our greatest Allies and put on the whole armor of Britain. The power exerted by alcohol cuts, through the efficiency of the nation; it weakens our fighting forces and must lengthen the war. These facts stand out concerning this powerful trade."

"We are convinced that the dangers confronting us arise from the sudden possession of abundant wages rather than from a lack of patriotic feeling; untrained in spending or in thrift, large numbers of our workers waste their reserves in drink. The greatest good a government can render to its people is to strengthen their right purposes and weaken the power of their temptations, and there lies upon us now the double duty of protecting our people from the temptation to drink away their earnings, and of protecting the State from the intolerable folly of high war wages turned to the advantage of our enemies."

"More serious still is the peril of the child-life of the State. It is perishing faster in times of peace. Our brave ally, France, with the enemy almost at the gates of Paris, won for itself the enduring distinction of the lowest infant death-rate ever recorded in its capital. What Paris can do can be done in our own towns by the same patriotic devotion that is shown by our own people, and if all possible dangers to child-life be removed. Chief among these dangers is alcohol. No source of weakness under our control is so widespread; none is more vital to the safety of the State in war and its peace in peace."

"It is not to be questioned that in all these causes for apprehension alcohol is the greatest single factor that can be controlled. It is not to be questioned that the nation has readily approved the halfway step to prohibition that has already been taken. It is our profound conviction that the next step must be taken before the strength of Britain can be thrown effectively into the arena on which our liberties depend. No nation can be at full strength with such a factor in its midst. We are no temperance reformers as such. We stand for the great desire of all good people to strike the mightiest blow for freedom of which Britain is capable. We support the demand for prohibition made to the Government by its own investigators, and by the shipbuilders' delegation, with not a teetotaler among them, in March, 1915. Believing in the Prime Minister's words, that "no sacrifice is too great when freedom and honor are at stake," and that rich and poor alike should bear it, we ask the Government to withdraw all drink licenses throughout the Kingdom for the period of the war."

RAILWAY TO CLEAN UP ALONG LINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—A committee representing the City Federation of Women's Clubs which was appointed to confer with railroad officials, reports that the Iron Mountain and Rock Island has agreed to assist in cleaning up and beautifying their rights of way on all lines leading into Hot Springs preparatory to the biennial meeting of National Federation of Women's Clubs at Hot Springs this year.

MUSCLES SHOALS HIGHWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Two hundred delegates, representing 34 Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee towns, attended the Muscle Shoals Highway convention held at the Business Men's Club. These meetings aroused much enthusiasm in the project, which resulted in the permanent organization of the Muscle Shoals Highway Association. W. S. Brown of Luka, Miss., was elected president.

In addition to the main association, auxiliaries will be formed in the various counties through which the highway will pass to further the undertaking at all points. Preliminary work on the hard surface road connecting Memphis and Florence, Ala., will be begun at once.

COURT LEAGUE TO HOLD CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The board of governors of the World's Court League will hold a conference and dinner at the Hotel Biltmore Feb. 22. In the morning the American Peace Society and other peace workers will confer. In the late afternoon there will be a joint conference of the World's Court League and representatives of other organizations.

At the dinner addresses will be made by James Brown Scott, president of the Neutrality Board; and Prof. Anna Garlin Spencer of Pennsylvania; Congressman James L. Slade of Texas; Mrs. Fanny Fern Andrews of Massachusetts; Dr. Toyoko-chi Iyengar and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler.

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8

SOMME BATTLE

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S DISPATCH

III

By The Christian Science Monitor special military correspondent
LONDON, England.—The successful carrying out of the Allies' objects for which the Somme offensive was planned having already been dealt with, there remains to follow in some degree the course of the fighting in this five months' battle as detailed in Sir Douglas Haig's dispatch.

The first infantry assault was launched at 7:30 a. m. July 1, after heavy bombardment. Simultaneously the French attacked on both banks of the Somme. The British attack covered about 16 miles from Maricourt on their right, to Gommecourt, north of the Ancre, the main attack extending to Serre, the remainder to the north being subsidiary. The former was under Sir H. Rawlinson with five corps, the latter under Sir E. H. Allenby. From the right, as far as Ovillers immediate success was met with. Montauban, its ridge and brick fields being carried, while leaving Fricourt, la Boisselle and Ovillers resisting, the British troops pushed past them.

Initial successes from Thiepval to Serre could not be sustained and the troops withdrew during the night. The Gommecourt subsidiary attack was similarly withdrawn, having attained its object.

The next step initiated was to press from the right of the British to beyond la Boisselle, thence to the Ancre to make a slow methodical advance and north of the Ancre to hold the enemy to his positions. The front, la Boisselle-Serre, was placed under Sir H. Gough with instructions to press steadily and act as pivot. On July 5 the British had reached the outskirts of Contalmaison, taken Fricourt, two woods and la Boisselle and penetrated the enemy first and strongest system of defense on a six-mile front to a depth of one. Other gains are detailed, including Maltz Horn Farm on the extreme right, in spite of numerous German counterattacks.

The next step was to attack the German second system on the line Longueval-Bazentin le petit wood. The assault was delivered at 3:25 a. m. on July 14, after three days' bombardment, and included a preliminary advance of 1200 yards and forming up 300 to 500 yards from the enemy trenches in the dark. The British troops, preceded by artillery barrage, swept over the enemy first trenches into the trenches beyond. Eventually the gains included Trones wood, Longueval, Bazentin, le Grand and wood, Bazentin le petit wood, and west of it posts were pushed up south of Pozieres.

The enemy morale was so shaken in this fighting that cavalry were able to clear most of High wood. Fighting continued July 15 and 16 on a reduced scale. Other gains were made and held against counterattack, but High wood was evacuated. Ovillers fell July 17.

To sum up, the British line now ran from Maltz Horn Farm (touching the French left) northwards outside Trones wood and Longueval, westwards short of Pozieres to north of Ovillers; the enemy had been forced back one mile on a three-mile front and 6000 yards of main ridge crest had been gained. It now became necessary, in close cooperation with the French, to straighten a bad salient at Longueval in rear of which both the French and British communications ran, i. e. to swing on a pivot at Longueval, the French swinging up in prolongation of the British line.

Orders to attain these ends were issued on July 18. The expected enemy counterattack developed on Bapaume wood preceded by heavy shelling, and this marked the commencement of a struggle which did not terminate in the Allies' favor. During this period July 18-Sept. 3, slow progress by dint of hand fighting was made. On July 23 a fourth army advance on the front Guillecourt-Pozieres found the enemy in great strength and with recovered morale. General Gough's army simultaneously assaulted Pozieres and finally carried village and ground on the 25th. Two heavy German counterattacks were broken up. On July 30 and Aug. 7 the British entered Guillecourt.

After this, a series of attacks, combined with the French on the front opposite them, were carried out. Finally, on Sept. 3 at 12 noon, an assault was delivered simultaneously with a French attack on a front extending from the extreme right of the British to the third enemy trenches on the right bank of the Ancre opposite Hamel.

Guillecourt was stormed and consolidated. Ginchy was seized, but attack and counterattack continued there until final possession was gained on Sept. 9.

The British had now advanced their right on a front of nearly two miles to the depth of one. The French had made great progress on the right of the British, the weak salient at Longueval was straightened, and practically the whole forward crest of the main ridge was in the hands of the British.

The next step described was the combined movement, the French against Fricourt and Rancourt, the Fourth Army against the rearmost of the enemy's original system of defense—Morval-le-Sars. In this fighting the tanks first appeared and gave valuable assistance.

On Sept. 25, a general attack was made by the Allies on the whole line Somme-Martinpuich in which the British took Morval and Lesboeufs, and Guinecourt, thus isolating Combles, which was entered simultaneously by the allied forces on the morning of the 26th. These successes enabled the attack on Thiepval, a veritable fortress with three strong redoubts, to be carried out. In spite of a fierce



Official photograph issued by Press Bureau, distributed by Sport & General

Soldiers returning to the front after leave

resistance it was carried Sept. 27 and the British line as advanced north of Courcelette.

These and further gains by both the British and French in the direction of Sallies Sallies, gave the Allies possession of nearly the whole ridge from the Tortille to the Ancre.

Attention was now turned to the works covering le Transloy with a view to assisting the French in their attacks on Sallies Sallies which they finally captured on Sept. 18, less the heights beyond, but weather conditions prevented much action on this front.

Finally an advance on the Ancre on Nov. 13 and 14 is described, by which Beaumont and Beaumont Hamel were carried and the line carried forward from north of Serre to east of the Schwaben redoubt, thus gaining command of both sides of the Ancre Valley.

PRESIDENTIAL POWER TO VETO ITEMS IS URGED

Chamber of Commerce Referendum Shows Business Men Desire to Amend Constitution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Through a referendum conducted by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the business men of the country have gone on record, at the instance of the Merchants' Association of this city, in favor of giving the President power to veto items in appropriation bills.

"The change which the necessary amendment to the Constitution would bring about," say officials of the association, "is not really a change of principle, but of detail. It cannot be doubted that the men who wrote the Constitution intended to give the President power to veto such items, but this power was denied by the courts, and the results have been admittedly disastrous."

"If there is a pernicious piece of legislation which Congress fears the President will disapprove if passed as a separate measure, the practice has grown up of inserting it as an item in one of the great appropriation bills, veto of which throws the machinery of government into confusion. These are the 'riders' which have often aroused strong protest throughout the country."

"Advantage is also taken of the necessity which the President is now under of approving or vetoing an entire bill to insert in it extravagant and needless appropriations, thereby entailing an enormous waste of public funds."

"The record made by the business interests of the country in favor of a change will add, the passage of an amendment which is sorely needed, and which is bound to come."

FEWER CASES IN CHILDREN'S COURT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Children's Court during 1916 handled 12,425 cases, as compared with 14,135 in 1915. Justice Franklin C. Hoyt says this decrease is proof that the forces which are at work in the community to reduce juvenile delinquency are achieving good results. Among these he mentions the more intensive study and consideration given by the court to each case, the successful efforts of probation officers, services of various societies which tend to prevent the spread of juvenile delinquency, and the action of the police in striving to correct trivial offenses without arresting the child and bringing him before the court.

PROCEEDINGS AT CORONATION OF KING OF HUNGARY

Ceremonies Attending the Crowning of the Monarch Are Probably Unrivaled in Their Splendor and Picturesqueness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BUDAPEST, Hungary.—The coronation ceremony recently performed in Budapest can compare, at the present day, only with that observed in England in its antiquity, and it is probably unrivaled in its splendor, and picturesqueness.

Since the Ausgleich of 1867 the crowning of the King has become an article of the Constitution, and it derives additional importance from the fact that, according to Article III of the Constitution of 1791, it must take place within six months of his accession, as an hereditary, but uncrowned King of Hungary can sanction no legislation and grant no privileges, although he may perform all other acts of sovereignty. The coronation ceremony itself consists of three distinct parts: The presentation of the "inaugural diploma" by the Diet, the actual coronation itself, and the taking of the coronation oath.

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GREAT CENTRAL R. R. STATION IN BACKBAY URGED

Former Mayor Matthews and Mayor Curley Declare Exeter Street Yards Should Be Abandoned for Car Storage

Replacing of the Boston & Albany freight and passenger yards in the Back Bay, Boston, between Huntington Avenue and Boylston Street, with a great central union passenger station, was urged last night by Nathan Matthews, former Mayor of Boston, before the members of the Huntington Avenue Improvement Association at their fifth annual dinner at the Hotel Westminster. Mayor Curley declared that the Exeter Street yards of the Boston & Albany should be abandoned for car storage purposes. He said: "If this black spot were obliterated, it would do more for improvement for the Back Bay district of Boston than any other thing in 50 years."

Channing H. Cox, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, was another speaker at the dinner over which M. H. Gulesian, president of association, was toastmaster. Guests of honor, in addition to the speakers, were Walter C. Wardwell, former Mayor of Cambridge; Charles H. Innes, Herbert N. Hansen, superintendent of the Back Bay Postal Station, and Capt. Watson S. Dolliver, U. S. R. C. S.

Former Mayor Matthews said that when the Back Bay district was filled in and laid out, Boylston Street, Huntington and Columbus Avenues were brought to grade and improved with the understanding of the Boston City Council of 1871 that there should be erected a central passenger station between Boylston Street and Huntington Avenue.

In his speech Mayor Curley promised to abolish the strip of grass reservation between the street car tracks in Huntington Avenue. He said that he proposed to drive the Boston & Albany to abandon its car storage yard in the Back Bay. The land is too valuable for the road to hold for such a purpose in such a desirable section, the Mayor said. He proposed that the road store its cars in Allston.

"There were 16 pledges which I made when I ran for office," said the Mayor, "and one of these was to secure the abandonment of the Exeter Street yard by the Boston & Albany for car storage purposes. The land is too valuable, taxes on it have been increased 100 per cent in three years and probably will be increased 100 per cent in the next two years and 300 per cent in the next four years. They must be made to realize this condition must be remedied. I ask your assistance and then all my pledges will have been fulfilled. I shall also extend Clarendon Street through to Huntington Avenue."

Former Mayor Matthews, during the course of his remarks, had described the development of the Back Bay from its first condition as a salt marsh off the Charles River. He traced the reclaiming of the land and the laying out and developing of the main thoroughfares.

"You have kept the saloons off Huntington Avenue and that in itself is an achievement to be proud of," he said. "It is not simply the Boylston Street frontage of the Exeter Street freight yard but the whole trackage used by the Boston & Albany between the Boylston Street Bridge and Exeter Street that ought to be remedied. I don't think any residential section of any city in the country has such an incubus, such a load and the freight yard ought to be moved out to Allston where it belongs."

"It is a disgrace the way the New York Central operates trains through the Back Bay, belching forth black smoke, cinders, soot and grease, with a disregard that would not be tolerated in any other State. In 1871 the Boston & Albany purchased the land for a passenger station and today the passenger service ought to be transferred from Summer Street back where it was originally intended."

CONSUMERS LEAGUE MEETS

A seven-hour day, a five-day week and a midwinter vacation for women in the food industry were advocated yesterday by Miss Helen Greene speaking at the nineteenth annual meeting of the Consumers League of Massachusetts yesterday afternoon at 3 Joy Street. Miss Greene also said that electricity should be used for cooking. Other speakers were Miss Florence Adessa of the Woman's Trade Union League, Miss Gertrude Owen, Miss Margaret Kelley, Miss Florence Kelley. The league reelected its officers with Mrs. Frank W. Hallowell as president.

THREE WOMEN ADMITTED

Three women of Massachusetts are included in the list of 92 candidates to be recommended for entrance as attorneys in the Massachusetts courts by the board of examiners March 7 in the Supreme Judicial Court. They are Miss Jennie Shaine of Brighton, Miss Evelyn Sawyer of Dorchester, and Miss Mary A. Costello of Mattapan. Although graduated from the Boston University Law School last June, Miss Shaine was not able to take the bar examination because she was too young.

WENTWORTH BOYS DINE

Wentworth Institute plumbing class of 1917 dined at the Quincy House last night. George W. Foshey was the principal guest. An entertainment followed the dinner. W. R. French and Mr. Foshey contributing vocal solos and R. F. Davis, president of the class, piano numbers.

CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER'S SALARY STILL IS WITHHELD

Allison G. Catheron Has Not Been Paid Though His Appointment Has Been Affirmed

Allison G. Catheron, chief probation officer of Suffolk County, has not been paid any of his salary by Charles H. Slattery, County Treasurer, despite the fact that Judge Bell of the Superior Court yesterday reaffirmed his appointment of Mr. Catheron made in December after a committee of Superior Court judges, of which Chief Justice Aiken is ex-officio chairman, selected Mr. Catheron.

Objection to Mr. Catheron's assuming the place as chief probation officer of the Superior Criminal Court of Suffolk County was made by J. C. Pelletier, District Attorney of Suffolk County, when he was first named. Mr. Pelletier declared that as Mr. Catheron was a resident of Beverly in Essex County he should not be chosen for so important a place in Suffolk. In personal statements he declared that his opposition to Mr. Catheron was on religious grounds as well.

Mr. Catheron about one week ago went to Boston City Hall to determine if his name was on the pay roll of the county. He was referred to Mr. Price, auditor and told by J. Alfred Mitchell, auditor, that Mayor Curley had asked John A. Sullivan, corporation counsel, to give an opinion as to whether Judge Bell's appointment of Mr. Catheron could be held legal, the law saying the probation officers must be named by the justices of the Superior Court.

Mr. Sullivan said that George A. Flynn, assistant corporation counsel, had been detailed to consult with Chief Justice Aiken and tell him the Law Department of Boston thought Mr. Catheron's appointment illegal. Mr. Sullivan reported to Mayor Curley yesterday that Mr. Flynn was investigating the reaffirming of Mr. Catheron's appointment by Judge Bell to determine the result of this action legally.

Meanwhile Mr. Catheron is not permitted to draw any money.

District Attorney Pelletier was quoted today as saying of Mr. Catheron's appointment by Justice Bell and the latter's second order reaffirming his first: "I do not know of any law giving any judge the right to appoint supervisor over all the other probation officers in the county."

Friends of Mr. Catheron are quite easy with regard to the outcome. They say the law says the probation officers shall be appointed for the different counties by the Superior Court of each county. They declare that Justice Bell, sitting in the Suffolk County Court, was the Superior Court when he made the order merely to put into effect the wishes of the committee of judges who had chosen Mr. Catheron for the place.

PLANS FOR DOUGLASS DAY ARE ANNOUNCED

Plans for the observance of the centenary of Frederick Douglass by the Boston branch of the National Equal Rights League on Feb. 14, were made at a meeting of people interested in the movement at the Twelfth Baptist Church, Boston, last night. It was voted to ask the Boston School Committee to prepare special school exercises for the day.

Dedication exercises for the square at Tremont, Hammond and Cabot streets, recently named Frederick Douglass Square by the City Council, will begin at 9 a.m. These exercises will be under the auspices of the New England Suffrage League with William Monroe Trotter, president, presiding; Boston patriotic societies and posts of the G. A. R. will be invited to participate. Walter Ballantyne, city councilor, who introduced the measure naming the square, has been invited to speak for the council. An afternoon meeting in Faneuil Hall is to be under the auspices of the Massachusetts Union of Women's Club with Mrs. M. C. Simpson, president, presiding. In the evening addresses on Frederick Douglass as journalist, statesman, diplomatist, leader, race champion and woman suffragist will be given at the same place by members of the National Equal Rights League.

LOAN BILLS HAVE HEARING

George A. Flynn, assistant corporation counsel of Boston, opposed a bill yesterday before the committee on legal affairs of the Massachusetts Legislature which would permit the supervisor of small loans to establish the rates of interest at which such transactions could be made. The same speakers opposed a bill to increase from 3 to 5 per cent the rate of interest which may be charged by makers of small loans. Frederick Fosdick of Cambridge and Judge Cohen, who is a special justice of the Boston Municipal Court, favored both bills. Senator Bean of Cambridge favored the first bill.

TAX EXEMPTION IS FAVORED

A bill exempting from taxation all soldiers who served in the war with Spain was considered by the Legislative Committee on Taxation yesterday. Timothy W. Hurley and John J. Linehan, veterans of the war with Spain, favored the bill and James S. Devlin, Jr., acting as counsel for the city of Boston, opposed the measure, claiming it would be a loss to the city.

WAKEFIELD CANDIDATE

Theodore Eaton of Wakefield, moderator of the town meetings, has announced his candidacy for delegate to the constitutional convention from the eighth congressional district.

MRS. VISCONTI TO BE CALLED IN 'LEAK' MATTER

Investigating Committee Hears President's Brother-in-Law Deny Knowledge of Peace Note Forecast Being Sent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mrs. Ruth Visconti, it is practically decided, will be called as a witness in the investigation of the "leak" in the President's peace note.

Some Democrats of the Rules Committee are understood to think that report should be made to the House soon that a "leak" has been established through admissions of two Washington newspaper men, J. Fred Essary and W. W. Price, that they supplied forecasts of the note to New York and Chicago brokers. Other members, however, are said to be continuing for a continuance of the investigation and thorough examination of Mrs. Visconti.

Anything she can testify to in direct connection with her alleged statement to Thomas W. Lawson that Mr. Price acted as a "go between" for Secretary Tumulty, "and others in Wall street deals" will be welcomed by the whole committee. But many members are averse to permitting her to go into a recital of capital gossip and scandal generally, as it has been reported she would do if allowed to take the stand. She has refused to make an affidavit in regard to her testimony for the committee.

The question of returning to New York for further hearings also is causing discussion. After an executive meeting yesterday to talk over this point among others, it was said the committee probably would remain here the rest of the week. Upon whether it is deemed necessary to question Wall Street financiers subpoenaed more than two weeks ago largely hinges the question of returning to New York.

Search for an explanation of the dual claims of Essary and F. A. Connolly to the authorship of the Connolly house forecast of the peace note yesterday brought the assertion from H. W. Robertson, one of Connolly's partners, that he believed Connolly must have copied Essary's forecast and duplicated it in a message to E. Hutton & Co. Connolly has testified that he composed the message from "gossip and rumor."

Both Robertson and R. W. Bolling, a brother-in-law of President Wilson and also a partner of Connolly, who preceded Robertson on the witness stand, declared they did not know of the forecast having been sent from their office when on last Wednesday Connolly testified in New York that he wrote it.

Bolling insisted, as Edwin A. Roper, Connolly's firm's telegraph operator, previously had testified, that as soon as he learned of the Essary message he insisted that Roper go before the committee and tell the whole truth.

Walter P. Ramsay, a local investor, told the committee that he was the real cause of Roper's testifying. Upon reading Connolly's New York testimony, Ramsay said, he decided it was untrue, so he took Bolling into a room, locked the door, told him that he was being made the "goat," and that if he, Bolling, did not get the truth before the committee, he would.

ALIENS RUSH TO GET PAPERS OF NATURALIZATION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—More than 900 persons renounced allegiance to the Emperors of Germany and Austria in this city Tuesday and took out first papers entitling them to become citizens of the United States. The rush at the various naturalization bureaus was so great extra clerks had to be assigned.

When it was explained to the applicants that, while first papers of citizenship would exempt them from concentration camps, they could be drafted for military service in the event of a war with the Teutonic Allies, the reply was generally that they would fight for this country.

HARVARD DRAMATIC CLUB

Three or four short plays will be produced by the Harvard Dramatic Club this spring. They will be original works of Harvard and Radcliffe students and must be handed in before Feb. 10 and the judges will select the best three or four submitted. The judges will be Winthrop Ames '95, director of the Little Theater, New York; Prof. George P. Baker '87 of the Department of English at Harvard, and Walter Pritchard Eaton '00.

PROGRESSIVE WOMEN MEET

The Progressive Women of Massachusetts met at the Hotel Brunswick yesterday afternoon and heard an address on the constitutional convention from former State Senator Charles E. Burbank. The speaker said that three important questions were to be considered, the short ballot, biennial elections and an executive budget. It was voted to inaugurate a Women's Forum, the first meeting to be held in April.

PROF. W. H. TAFT TO SPEAK

Prof. William H. Taft will be a speaker and guest of honor at the dinner to be held in Ford Hall Saturday evening, under the auspices of the George Washington Memorial Committee of Greater Boston. Another guest will be former Gov. Joseph W. Folk of Missouri, now the chief counsel of the United States Interstate Commerce Commission.

SYRIANS SAVED BY HEROISM OF MISSIONARIES

(Continued from page one)

six single men, all Americans. Dr. Coan has been president of the Urumia College for the last 12 years and in charge of evangelistic work. The son of a missionary and born in the East, he is represented there now in his absence by his daughter. His story is as follows:

"I was in Switzerland when the war broke out and returned to Persia the last of October, just in time, shortly before Turkey went in. There is the city of Urumia and the Plain of Urumia, 40 miles, by 25, over which lay 113 villages, with a population of around 30,000 Christians, mostly Syrian, and also 120,000 Moslems. On Jan. 2, 1915, the Russians, fearing the Turks would get through to the Caucasus at Sari Mamish, withdrew their forces stationed at Urumia. The Russians fled Saturday, and so quickly did the Turks and Kurds come that they were in the plain Monday.

"Panic-stricken at the prospect of a massacre, some 10,000 of the Syrians followed the Russians in retreat. It meant a march on foot of 150 miles with what little bread they could carry on their backs, and 4000 of them perished on the way.

"At the very first there were 400 Turkish troops and 4000 to 5000 Kurds. They spread over the plain and came into the city. Two or three thousand Syrians were caught in the villages, not having time to reach us. Of the rest 20,000, in rough numbers, crowded into the compounds of the American and French missions.

"Without, all over the plain, the Turks and Kurds robbed, looted and massacred. Most of the outrages on women were committed by the local Muhammadan population. The Turks and Kurds were occupied in looting, and then they were to press on to meet the Russian army further north. When they did, they were defeated, losing heavily. Of course the Turks and Kurds encouraged the local population and also had a part in the massacres and outrages. The Turks, in fact, did a great deal. The Turkish commander had 12 of our own Syrian girls in his house all the time he was there. A bright ray in the gloom is that many Muhammadans harbored Christians in their homes, fed them for months, and even rescued girls, bringing them the missionary compounds, although at the risk of their own lives.

"For five months we were practically prisoners. The Turks held all the roads leading out of the plain, destroyed all of the telegraph lines, and no mail was carried. During this time we had the care of the people in our yards, which consisted of feeding and housing them, and were continually fighting with the Turks and Kurdish leaders to save them from massacre. Owing to the great tact and skill of the Rev. Dr. W. A. Shedd, a man of great influence in the country, with splendid judgment and force of character, and to Dr. H. P. Packard, missionary physician, who in his travels had won the friendship of some of the Kurdish leaders, a promise was finally secured from the Turks exempting the Christians from massacre. But with commanders and officials constantly changing owing to the state of anarchy—the Governor, who was a strong pro-Russian, didn't dare to stay and fled with the Russians, and there was practically no government until we took part in organizing a sort of cooperative government—and with so many thousand lawless people prowling through the streets and villages, in spite of all pledges given there, was constant danger of massacre.

"It would have been impossible for us to hold out had it not been for the help of many Muhammadans who furnished the mission with large quantities of wheat and flour on credit, and who also loaned us large sums of money without interest. Some of the Syrians in their flight had brought a little money, which they handed to the missionaries to be used as needed. These 20,000 persons were fed at a daily cost of 1/4 cents a day apiece for nearly five months. This allowed each person just one flap of bread a day—we call it so because it is something like the shape of a large pancake.

"A problem even greater than the feeding was how to house this crowd. The two churches, schoolrooms and hospital, with all their cellars and halls, and every outbuilding, were packed. Rooms that would ordinarily hold six or eight had from 50 to 75, so that many were unable to lie down for weeks, leaning against each other. The church building had from 3600 to 4000 in it, a building that would ordinarily be considered full at from 600 to 700. At nights these men, women and children slept in three layers. The children slept on the floor of the church. The women slept on the seats. Boards were placed on top of the backs of the seats, and on these the men slept. The same thing was done with desks in the schools.

"Another great task was that of maintaining cleanliness. Then finally there was the protection of this crowd who didn't dare leave the compound for months. All the gates but one were barricaded and the American flag flew above this. One of the missionaries was constantly on duty at the gate to see that no one entered who might make trouble. Only the American flag and the presence of the men saved the entire Christian population there from extinction.

"I have toured a great deal of this country that I have spoken of and personally testify both through what I have seen myself and on what I have heard on unimpeachable authority that the story has not and cannot be told."

MEASURES LAWS AMENDED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Weights and Measures Act, 1916, of New England, amends and consolidates the colony's earlier laws relating to weights and measures and provides that in contracts for the sale and delivery of certain specified articles the bushel shall be determined by weighing unless a bushel by measure is specially agreed upon.

Thayer McNeil's

Mark-Down Sale

NOW IN PROGRESS

**Women's
Misses
Men's
AND
Boys
Departments**

THE increase in the price of leather (including our fine imported stocks) does not warrant the marking down of present shoe prices. However, rather than disappoint our patrons by breaking a custom of 36 years, we have decided to hold our Mark-Down Sale as usual and—disregarding cost or profit—we have made substantial reductions.

We regret to say that the tendency is still toward higher shoe prices, and, therefore, we cannot urge you too strongly to take advantage of this remarkable money-saving opportunity.

Women's and Misses' Depts.

NOTE—The following prices are 50% to 75% lower than the present replacement values:

Broken lines of Women's Shoes and Slippers. Values up to \$10 on our tables. Now.....	4.00
Men's Black Russia Calf Lace Boots, with black cloth and black kid tops. Now.....	4.50
Men's Tan Russia Calf Lace Boots. Now.....	4.50
Women's Patent Leather Button Boots, with black kid tops. Now.....	5.00
Women's Black and Tan Russia Calf Low Shoes, with colored cloth quarters. Now.....	5.50
Women's White Washable Kid Colonial Slippers. Now.....	6.00
Women's Black and Tan Russia Calf Lace Boots, with wing caps. Now.....	7.00
Women's Tan Russia Calf Button Boots, with buckskin tops. Now.....	7.00

Alterations now being made on our building will neither interrupt our business nor

ELECTRIC LIGHT INQUIRY BILLS ARE DISCUSSED

Public Hearings Before Legislative Committee on Several Measures Designed to Reduce Prices to the Consumers

Investigation of the prices charged for furnishing electricity for light, power or heat in Massachusetts, full publicity of all prices and rates charged for electricity for any purpose, limitation of the price of electricity and an investigation relative to heat and steam furnished by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston to purchasers, are provided for in bills which were given hearings before the legislative Committee on Public Lighting today.

Representative Daniel W. Casey of Boston, speaking on his electricity investigation bill, was of the opinion that a request from the Legislature in the form of passage of an investigation bill would stimulate the State Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners to investigate prices and rates. He felt certain that not only the Edison Electric Light Company of Boston but other electric light companies were charging exorbitant prices.

Aionzo B. Weed, chairman of the State board, stated that the board had complaints before it which would require an investigation nearly as broad as that called for in the Casey bill.

Everett W. Burdett, representing the Edison company, claimed that there was sufficient law on the subject now, that the State board was required to investigate upon complaint of 20 consumers or of certain public officials in a city or town where it was believed exorbitant prices were being charged.

Much of the time of the hearing was occupied on the bill for full publicity of rates and charges of electric companies. J. Francis Southgate of Worcester, the petitioner, stated that he had investigated in his city and found that the Worcester Electric Light Company was charging secretly far different rates to its consumers. Furthermore, he believed some of the rates were exorbitant. He maintained that the public should have knowledge of all the rates being made, even those granted.

Several specific cases were cited by Mr. Southgate, among them, one to the effect that the Worcester company, making a general rate of four cents, had sold at prices ranging as low as one and one quarter cents. As the consumers discovered the lower rates they had been given to them, if demand was made.

Former Senator Julius Gars of Worcester also favored the publicity bill, saying that the burden of publicity of rates should fall on the company rather than on the consumer. The latter ought not to be obliged to go to the State board to learn what special rates were being allowed by the electric company with which he dealt.

Chairman Weed told the committee he considered the proposed legislation unnecessary at the present time. Asked if the board required a statement of prices from the electric companies, he replied in the affirmative. Asked if the board had found discrepancies, Mr. Weed replied that last summer it did and that it reissued its order requiring the companies to file with the board a statement of their prices.

W. Rodman Peabody, representing the Turners Falls Electric Company, and Everett W. Burdett, representing the Worcester Company, opposed the bill as unnecessary.

By a vote of 53 to 46, the Massachusetts House yesterday failed to pass to a third reading a bill which would make women eligible for appointment as public administrators.

Representative Burr of Boston opposed the bill, asserting that it was an "entering wedge" of the suffragists for woman suffrage in this State. He referred to the recent vote of the State on the suffrage question as ample proof that "our constituents do not want us to pass such legislation."

Representative Wasserman of Boston defended the measure, saying that it was not an entering wedge for woman suffrage, and as women are eligible to become lawyers, and are now performing the duties of private administrator, he saw no reason why they should not be made eligible for appointment as public administrators. He favored the bill as being "just" legislation.

The House rejected the bill to prevent the employment of boys under 16 years of age in bowling alleys, theaters or moving picture houses. The contest against the favorable report of the Committee on Social Welfare was led by Mr. Hays of Brighton, who was supported by Mr. French of Somerville, Mr. McInerney of Boston and Lewis R. Sullivan of Boston. Those who favored the bill were Mr. Crowley of Abington and Mr. Richards of Malden. Rejection was carried on a voice vote.

Mr. Greenwood of Everett was unsuccessful in his attempt to have substituted for an adverse report of the Committee on Legal Affairs a bill to require that persons moving furniture be required to furnish city or town clerks with information as to where the furniture is being moved. The committee's report was sustained, 119 to 23.

Mr. Carr of Hopkinton failed to secure substitution for an adverse committee report on his bill for a constitutional amendment to permit cities and towns to engage in dealing in necessities.

The bill to provide that notaries and justices affix to their signatures the date of the expiration of their com-

ROADS CONGRESS HEARS EXPERTS IN CONSTRUCTION

Bitmuminous Pavements and Their Treatment Discussed by Delegates at the Third Session of the Meeting in Boston

W. R. Farrington, division engineer of the Massachusetts Highway Commission, and Arthur H. Blanchard, professor of highway engineering at Columbia University, New York City, talked upon "Bituminous Roads and Pavements and Their Treatment," this morning at the third session of the seventh American Good Roads Congress in Paul Revere Hall, Mechanics Building.

Metropolitan Affairs—Bill authorizing the Metropolitan Park Commission to spend \$5000 in protecting the northeast shore of Lynn Harbor.

Education—Reference to the next legislature, petition of Wilfrid Wheeler for an independent agricultural school in Middletown County.

Mercantile Affairs—Leave to withdraw, petition on the bill that the minimum par value of a share of stock in a business corporation may be \$1, instead of \$5.

Taxation—Leave to withdraw, petition for the abolition of the poll tax; Messers. Mahoney of Boston and Carr of Hopkinton dissent; reference to next legislature on the Bank Com-

mmissioners' recommendations relating to credit unions, repealing the law for their taxation; no legislation necessary on the valuation of timber on land near the Mohawk trail and on Mount Grace.

Towns—Bill to provide for the appointment of superintendents of streets by two or more towns.

Agriculture—Bill to require protective devices on portable sawmills and like machines in places where there is danger of forest fires.

Roads and Bridges—Leave to withdraw, petition of Clarence H. Granger for an improved highway in Granville.

In the Senate yesterday Senator Jackson sought to amend the bill allowing municipal authorities to license and regulate "coffee houses," so-called, so that the bill would apply to all communities, rather than only to those of 10,000 inhabitants and over.

Some of the smaller towns wanted the authority provided in the measure, Ipswich being specified among others. Senator Cavanagh urged postponement of the consideration of the amendment to today and postponement was granted.

Action on the measure providing for the dissolution of certain corporations was postponed until Friday. The same action was taken with regard to two reports from the Committee on Legal Affairs, which gave leave to withdraw to the bill providing that the merchandise books of pony expressmen should be open to inspection of liquor officers and also to that giving the authority to set aside pony express licenses granted by city governments.

The bill relative to vacations for laborers in cities was postponed until today as was also action on the report of the Committee on Public Health, next General Court, on the petition of Mayor Curley relative to the sale of unwholesome food.

The Committee on Judiciary reported leave to withdraw on the bill providing for an investigation of the affairs of the Boston Bar Association.

WOMEN INDORSE IMMIGRATION BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Establishment of a State Board of Immigration was indorsed by the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs at their midwinter meeting here today, but indorsement of the bill favoring extension of State civil service was postponed because the bill had not yet been printed.

A resolution introduced by Mrs. Theresa Crowley, favoring the reduction of working hours for women in industry, was adopted. The president, Mrs. H. J. Gurney, in her address to the federation appealed for display of the board a statement of their prices.

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REPUBLICAN LEADERS URGE UNITED NATION

(Continued from page one)

tions was amended so that no deed or instrument shall be received for record unless it conforms to the law. The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

Without debate the House recom-

mitted to the Committee on Public Health the bill for a stricter law for the registration of physicians and surgeons.

Additional committee reports filed in the House yesterday were:

Election Laws—Leave to withdraw,

petition of David J. Maloney for pro-

hibition of intoxicating liquors in vot-

ing places and town meetings.

Public Health—No legislation nec-

essary on petition to provide places for

expectoration in factories; leave to

withdraw, petition for regulation of

the sale of cold storage products; ref-

erence to the next Legislature on bill

to promote cooperation among boards

of health; leave to withdraw, petition

for a change of regulation in examina-

tion for plumbing.

Metropolitan Affairs—Bill authoriz-

ing the Metropolitan Park Commis-

sion to spend \$5000 in protecting the north-

east shore of Lynn Harbor.

Education—Reference to the next

legislature, petition of Wilfrid

Wheeler for an independent agricul-

tural school in Middletown County.

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tions was postponed until Friday.

The same action was taken with regard to two

reports from the Committee on Legal

Affairs, which gave leave to withdraw

to the bill providing that the merchan-

dise books of pony expressmen should

be open to inspection of liquor offi-

cials and also to that giving the autho-

rity to set aside pony express licens-

es granted by city governments.

The bill relative to vacations for

laborers in cities was postponed until

today as was also action on the report

of the Committee on Public Health,

next General Court, on the petition of

Mayor Curley relative to the sale of

unwholesome food.

The Committee on Judiciary reported

leave to withdraw on the bill

LARGE INCREASES IN DEFENSE BILLS ARE PROVIDED

Amendments Almost Double the Estimates for Authorized and Additional Craft—Army Appropriation Bill Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A proposal to place \$150,000,000 at the disposal of the President to expedite the construction of authorized naval vessels and for additional submarine chasers, and so forth, and amendments to the naval appropriation almost doubling the sum appropriated in that section of the bill thus far considered, were the principal developments in the House Tuesday.

Representative Fitzgerald of New York, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and several other Democrats led a contest to hold down the appropriations in the naval bill, concentrating opposition to the amendment proposed to increase from \$1,000,000 to \$3,800,000 the appropriation for anti-aircraft guns and ammunition. Mr. Fitzgerald urged a "calm and cool" attitude and said, "If we begin now radically to increase the appropriations in this bill without any more knowledge than we have on this item, we shall have appropriated sums which cannot be wisely, judiciously and beneficially expended."

Minority Leader Mann, Julius Kahn and J. Hampton Moore, also Republicans, spoke for the larger sum. Mr. Mann urged providing early those things which would be needed "even if we remain at peace." The amendment was adopted by a rising vote of 56 to 33.

An increase of nearly \$6,000,000 in the sum for ammunition for guns on merchant ships and one of almost \$1,500,000 for guns for arming merchantmen were among the amendments inserted in the bill.

Ten amendments made to the bill increased the amount carried in that measure up to that point from something more than \$19,000,000 to over \$34,000,000, the largest increases, with the general purpose of each. The amounts carried, therefore, in the bill as introduced and in the bill as amended are as follows:

Ordnance, \$7,600,000, increased to \$8,480,000.

Naval gun factory, \$1,800,000, increased to \$2,500,000.

Maching guns, \$1,250,000.

Guns for merchant ships, \$4,360,000, increased to \$5,780,000.

Ammunition \$1,500,000, increased to \$5,780,000.

Anti-aircraft guns and ammunition, \$1,000,000, increased to \$3,800,000.

Ammunition for ships of navy, \$1,500,000, increased to \$3,500,000.

Torpedoes, \$800,000, increased to \$1,049,280.

The House on Tuesday was considering the bill, sitting as the committee of the whole House on the state of the Union. Amendments made to the bill in the committee of the whole must be accepted by the House sitting as itself when the bill comes before it for final passage. A roll-call can be made upon any amendment. Although theoretically the House has not finally adopted the amendments increasing the appropriations as indicated, the sentiment in favor of the larger sums appeared so strong that no question has been raised as to the practical certainty of the increases going through the House.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL

Measure Reported in House Totals
Nearly \$250,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The army appropriation bill, carrying just under \$250,000,000, was reported in the House shortly before adjournment yesterday. The bill carries no new items of unusual importance and very little legislation. The bill as introduced is about \$20,000,000 less than the last army bill as finally passed.

It is considered likely that some increases to the bill will be made during its consideration in each branch of Congress unless the present crisis shall have completely passed before then, but these increases are not expected to approach the total of the increases looked for in the naval appropriation bill before it is finally passed by both branches.

COLLEGE RESOURCES OFFERED

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Preliminary steps were taken here yesterday to put at the disposal of the National Government in the event of war the trained resources of the American college world.

William McClellan, dean of the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania and a member of the advisory board of directors for New York State of the Naval Consulting Board, issued a call for a conference in Washington next Saturday of representative alumnus of all the leading universities and colleges in America to organize an inter-collegiate intelligence bureau, the object of which is to mobilize the "trained human resources" of the country.

The call to service was issued in the form of a telegram sent to the presidents of the leading universities and colleges of the country. A great many replies had been received last night, not only endorsing the movement, but announcing the appointment of representatives to attend the preliminary conference.

PROTECTION OF MERCHANT SHIPS IS CONSIDERED

(Continued from page one)

Germany that will precipitate a conflict. Cabinet officers, this bureau is led to believe, are not prone to make the case of the *Estevante* a cause bell. They are plainly of the view that if the United States is to go to war the cause should be some incident more aggravated. The shelling of men helpless in an open boat is taken, however, to indicate the degree of ruthlessness to which German submarine commanders are prepared to go in their operations.

In the opinion of some officials a mistake is made in placing any dependence upon the possibility that Germany may recede from the position taken. Reports from Berlin indicate the probability that the Imperial Government will attempt to carry out the policy outlined. At all events, it is seen that if, by the threats that have been made, the United States Government can be influenced to prevent shipping from leaving ports on this side because of the lack of convoys or adequate armament, the effect and advantage for Germany will be the same economically as if the ships were sunk. They would be preventing goods from reaching England, and that is the announced purpose of the campaign.

The disposition is not manifest here to take any action that will keep citizens of this country off merchantmen or to prevent freedom of commerce. It is precisely this that the President has made the basis of his contention, an issue that culminated in the break of Saturday.

It may be said with candor that the belief is strong, founded on facts that are known in Washington, that the entire campaign of Germany, which has received the endorsement of Austria, is one of bluff. Deeper than this is the condition that has led to the bluff. The economic condition of Germany is growing more desperate each day. This bureau has information in one instance, it may be said, which makes the foregoing statement beyond question. A certain diplomat here who has compatriots in Berlin, former friends of his in his own country, is receiving letters from these persons, in which they ask, "Why do you not send us some food?"

It has been obvious to responsible officials since the first peace note was sent from Berlin that the purpose was to renew the campaign of ruthlessness on a greater scale and that the peace offer had for its purpose merely to place responsibility for the continuance of the war upon the shoulders of the Entente Allies. As related in these columns on at least three occasions since last September, the United States Government has had accurate knowledge that the Imperial Government had been utilizing every ship yard in Germany for the renewal of its submarine fleet. The finishing touches were being placed on this fleet at the time the German peace appeal went out to the world expressing a desire to end the sufferings that accompany war. It is apparent to officials that the magnanimity of Berlin increased in exact proportion with the finishing work on the new submarines.

These things are all fully known, and the United States Government is not deceived. The inauguration of the German policy on the sea will bring war, as the President's friends view it, much to his regret and that of the country. The hope is entertained that the announced policy will remain a mere bluff and not become an actuality. So far as the United States is concerned, nothing rash will be done in any way to bring on a conflict.

Before the Gridiron Club a year ago the President uttered the following words:

"We shall know that no temporary convenience, no temporary expediency, will lead us either to be rash or to be cowardly. I would be just as much ashamed to be rash as I would be to be a coward. Valor is respecting. Valor is circumspect. Valor strikes only when it is right to strike. Valor withdraws itself from all small implications and entanglements and waits for the great opportunity, when the sword will flash as if it carried the light of heaven upon its blade."

From most states in the Union the President has received copies of resolutions passed by the legislatures affirming the stand of the State governments in support of the Administration in all matters pertaining to the difficulty with Germany.

RELIEF AGENTS WAIT ORDERS

BELGIAN COMMISSION THINKS GERMANY WILL ACCORD COURTESIES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Belgian Relief Commission has cabled all its representatives to remain at their posts in Belgium "pending further developments." The commission, in a private telegram received here from the New York headquarters, says:

"No anxiety need be felt concerning representatives' protection and safety, as we have assurances from the German Government that they will be accorded all usual diplomatic courtesies."

The State Department is acting on the belief that Germany would not for a moment consider ousting the relief commission. In her last note, answering American protests on the deportation of Belgians, dated Dec. 11, Germany gave expression to the following hope, which is looked upon here as indicative of her attitude, both toward the work of the commission up to now and as to its continuance:

"It would greatly deplore it, not the least so in the interest of the Belgian population, if the benevolent work of the relief commission should be im-

paired in any way as a result of these misrepresentations in the Entente press."

WOMEN RESPOND QUICKLY

PREPARING IN NEW YORK TO AID THEIR COUNTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The women in this city are already actively at work on plans to offer their country every assistance within their power should war come. One of the most common topics among them Sunday, in addition to "Will my boy, or my brother have to go?" concerned the helpful work for which each was best fitted.

To coordinate such work throughout the country the League for Women's Service has opened headquarters at 105 West Forty-fifth Street with Miss Grace Parker, national commandant, in charge. The plan in its broad sense is to mobilize the women of the home, office, farm and factory so that if war comes they will be ready to give maximum service, and if war does not come their training will not be wasted.

Every woman who joins will be allowed to say which of the nine classifications of work she desires to take up. These are: Social and welfare, home administration, agriculture, health, medical and nursing, parliamentary, legislation, signaling and map reading, motor driving and general service.

Local detachments to consist of from 10 to 20 members will be established throughout the country, and two of these will constitute a section, these sections in turn being joined together in the State section, and the State sections coordinated under the national organization.

This plan is one of the outgrowths of the Congress of Constructive Patriotism recently held in Washington by the National Security League. Miss Maude Wetmore is temporary chairwoman.

FORMER CANADIAN GOVERNOR

MARQUIS OF ABERDEEN SAYS EVERY BRITISH SUBJECT APPLAUDS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Marquis of Aberdeen, former Governor-General of Canada, in an address at a dinner of the League to Enforce Peace here last night, declared that every British subject could join in the welcome "which has been so widely and heartily accorded in Great Britain to the announcement that the United States has taken up the challenge thrown down by Germany, and thus leading the neutral nations in championing the enforcement of respect for international law and right."

Lord Aberdeen said that, while the manifestation in England over this country's action was hearty, there was no attempt to exhort or hurry the United States toward a further momentous step. "This," he said, "furnishes one more proof of that respectful and cordial friendliness toward this country which, I insist, is the prevailing attitude of the British people."

In approving the objects of the League to Enforce Peace, the Marquis said it was very encouraging to observe that there appeared to be an increasing consensus of opinion as to the need for such a movement.

TRAINING CAMPS OFFER MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The services of the 18,000 members in the Eastern District of the Military Training Camps Association, who have received training in Federal camps, have been offered to the President by the executive committee.

HEXAMER LOYALTY PLEDGED

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Charles J. Hexamer, president of the National German-American Alliance, whose membership in the United States is said to be 3,000,000, pledged his loyalty to this country yesterday. In reply to criticism because of his advocacy of a referendum vote of the people before war can be declared, Mr. Hexamer authorized the following statement: "If it came to war I would stand firmly behind the United States and would uphold anything this my country, might set out to do. I do not think, however, any country should declare war without the issue being first decided by the referendum."

ALIEN INTIMIDATION BILLED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Rogers has introduced a bill to give Federal courts jurisdiction in cases of conspiracy to injure, oppress, threaten or intimidate any alien in the free exercise or enjoyment of any rights secured to him under any treaty of the United States or because of his having exercised the

undivided support offered

HOBOKEN, N. J.—More than a thousand members of the Scheutzen corps, a German-American society, forwarded a resolution to Washington yesterday which declares that, "as loyal citizens of the United States," they extend to the President "the assurances of their undivided support in protecting the rights and interests of the American people and the defense of land and liberty." Another resolution was sent to senators and representatives, requesting them to use every honorable means to avert hostilities with Germany.

CONNETICUT MILITARY CENSUS

HARTFORD, Conn.—Every man in Connecticut of military age will be obliged to inform Governor Holcomb, within one month, of his fitness for and willingness to do military service in the event of hostilities with Germany. This was announced from the Governor's office last night. Authority to conduct a "military census" was given by the Legislature yesterday.

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In her last note, answering American protests on the deportation of Belgians, dated Dec. 11, Germany gave expression to the following hope, which is looked upon here as indicative of her attitude, both toward the work of the commission up to now and as to its continuance:

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SPAIN AWAITING AMERICAN MOVE IN LATEST CRISIS

(Continued from page one)

provided with safe conducts will be allowed to complete outward voyages, but not to return to Spain.

Military missions under General Santiago and Cavalcanti have left for the German and Italian fronts, and one is about to start for France. From Valencia and other parts of the provinces come reports of strong anti-German demonstrations.

HUNGARY AND U-BOATS

COUNT TISZA UPHOLDS RUTHLESS WARFARE CAMPAIGN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A Vienna message says Count Tisza, speaking in the Hungarian Parliament, said all their cargo and passenger steamers that had fallen victims to enemy submarines had been torpedoed without warning and it was now a case of defending their existence with all justifiable means.

Other vessels reported sunk are the British vessels Warley Pickering, 4196 tons, the Cliftonian, 4303 tons, the Whartenfels, 4511 tons, the Belford, 1905 tons, the Russian vessel Cerera, 3512 tons; the Swedish steamer Bravall, 1519 tons, and the Norwegian vessel Rigel, 2761 tons, the Songdal, 2098 tons, and the Wasdale, 1856 tons.

VESSELS REPORTED SUNK

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Ninety-six of the crew and passengers of the Port Adelaide are reported saved, the captain being captured.

Other vessels reported sunk are the British vessels Warley Pickering, 4196 tons, the Cliftonian, 4303 tons, the Whartenfels, 4511 tons, the Belford, 1905 tons, the Russian vessel Cerera, 3512 tons; the Swedish steamer Bravall, 1519 tons, and the Norwegian vessel Rigel, 2761 tons, the Songdal, 2098 tons, and the Wasdale, 1856 tons.

AMERICANS RELEASED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Vossische Zeitung reports that 72 Americans from the steamer Yarrowdale have been released by the German Government, as they declared they did not know when joining the vessel that Germany regarded all armed merchantmen as warships.

APPLIES TO ALL CASES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Koelnische Zeitung declares that the announcement in the German note to neutrals as to all sea traffic being prevented without further notice means, of course, without warning in each individual case, as the warning has been given once and for all in the note.

GERMANY REMAINS FIRM

NO QUESTION OF RETRACING STEPS IN THE U-BOAT WAR

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A semi-official Berlin message says the opinion spread abroad that Germany's concessions to Holland in modification of the dangerous district would be the beginning of the weakening of the plan of carrying on the naval war is completely erroneous.

The Home Secretary, Dr. Helfferich, has declared to the representative of a Norwegian paper that unlimited submarine warfare was begun to accelerate the end of a war which caused so much suffering to neutrals and the resultant unpleasantness for them as light compared with those they have hitherto suffered from England. It must not be imagined that there is any question of Germany's retracing her steps and neutrals will be thankful for it later on.

GERMAN EMPHASIS

BRITISH ADMIRALTY INSTANCES CASES OF RUTHLESS WARFARE

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—"Germany's withdrawal of her pledge to the United States not to sink passenger ships without warning is emphasized," an Admiralty announcement said today. "In the torpedoing on Saturday of the British steamer Port Adelaide, en route from London to Australia."

The Admiralty statement also announced the sinking in Spanish waters on Sunday of the Peruvian sailing ship Lorton. She was submerged.

The Admiralty commenting on these attacks, says:

"It is interesting to note simultaneously this dual affront of two neutral states in view of the German wireless boasting of the consideration shown the interests of neutrals."

DISABLING OF GERMAN SHIPS WAS ORDERED

(Continued from page one)

would not convene again until March 5. In case the court at that time declined to hear the case on a writ of certiorari, he said, he wanted to be in a position to secure a sale of the vessel at that time.

Joseph La Rocque of New York, counsel for the steamship company, replied that to order a sale of the vessel at this time would make it impossible for the company to protect itself and the result would be a sacrifice of this valuable piece of property.

He stated that he had read in the newspapers about damage to the vessel. If this was true, he said, the owners had no knowledge of it and it was done without their authority. He said that he had always believed that the filing of an appeal in the United States Supreme Court acted as a stay to any proceedings in the lower court and for that reason he had supposed that the case had been taken out of the hands of the Circuit Court of Appeals.

Judge Dodge, who presided, interrupted to remark that the custody of the ship was still in the lower court and that only the record of the case went up on appeal.

Judge Walter C. Noyes of New York, associate counsel for the steamship company, said he would agree to relieve the banks from the burden of paying the increased charges of protecting the vessel in the form of a bond, but that the banks demanded a bond for the whole amount of the damages claimed amounting to \$2,300,000. This, he said, was impossible.

Judge Dodge finally stated that in order to give the banks an opportunity to be ready to collect their claims as soon as the Supreme Court had passed on the question of appeal, he would order the case remanded to the District Court. He reminded the counsel for the steamship company that they had ample warning in regard to making some arrangements for the protection and care of the ship and he thought it was time for the court to act.

Mr. Blodgett stated that he would move for the sale of the steamship in the United States District Court tomorrow. The first step, he stated, would be the appointment of an assessor to determine the amount of the damages allowed by the court and to fix a date for the sale of the ship immediately following the action of the United States Supreme Court on the question of an appeal by the steamship company.

Department of Justice agents are proceeding on the case of the alleged disabling of the Kronprinzessin Cecilia, interned at Boston. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Andrew J. Peters has received a verbal report from Boston to the effect that serious injury has been done the ship, probably rendering the engines useless without replacement of important parts.

A written report is stated to have been made and will be turned over as soon as received. No official statement by the Department of Justice as to the status of, or prospects in, the case is available at present.

The damage done, it was stated at the Treasury Department, includes large holes cut in each cylinder, damage to the cylinder heads and to the bolts securing the cylinder heads.

Complete findings on the condition of the Cecilia have been forwarded from Boston to Washington, but in the absence of an official report it has been learned that the machinery and engines of the vessel have been considerably damaged. It appears that the damage was done some weeks ago. On last Saturday the United States marshal in Boston took charge of the Kronprinzessin Cecilia, which was interned in Boston Harbor by the owners in November, 1914. Suits for damages were brought against the vessel by two New York banks for failure to complete the last voyage at the outbreak of the war.

It is reported that the official investigators found that large sections of steel had been removed from the cylinders in two engines, apparently by the use of electric saws. Heads on bolts in the cylinders, it is understood, have been removed so cleanly that it seems they cannot be replaced without putting the cylinders entirely out of commission.

An examination of the vessel was made by Capt. John B. Coyle, chief engineer of the coastguard service in Boston. His full report was submitted to Edmund Billings, collector of the port of Boston, who in turn forwarded the report to Washington. The complete findings of the report will be disclosed from Washington, according to Mr. Billings.

Any attempt to repair the machinery and engines and put the vessel in first-class condition will require considerable time in view of the probability that many of the damaged parts cannot be duplicated outside of Germany. Temporary repairs have been made under the direction of the Massachusetts State police, and yesterday the United States marshal formed a skeleton crew and placed it on board.

Captain Coyle began today an examination of the machinery on two other of the self-interned German ships, the Hamburg-American liners America and Cincinnati. As in the case of the Cecilia the findings of the examination of these two ships will be forwarded to Washington through Collector Billings.

Orders were received at the Charlestown Navy Yard today from Washington that all information as to the movement of ships and supplies is to be kept confidential, and in pursuance of the general orders issued the commandant of the navy yard issued a statement to the representatives of the press requesting them to cooperate in complying with the orders

and assuring them that all news that could be given out would be furnished officially through him.

Repairs on the ships at the yard are being hastened, and this morning the first of the 10 submarines which have been held at the yard for delivery to Great Britain at the close of the war was taken to the Fore River ship yards for minor repairs in accordance with an agreement in the original contract. Approaches to the wireless stations in Chelsea and Truro have been wired with a network of electric wires.

Oswald Kunhardt, consul for both Germany and Austria in Boston, stated yesterday that he has received no orders about returning to Germany either from Washington or from the German Consul-General in New York. In addition to being the accredited representative of two governments, Mr. Kunhardt is connected with the Berlin Aniline Works in Boston.

Since last Saturday applications for naturalization papers have greatly increased. Yesterday 19 Germans and four Austrians applied for their first papers, bringing the total number of German applicants in the last three days to over 60. Formerly the number of applicants of German birth is expected on the Canopic. The Roma, due at Providence, R. I., has as many immigrants as the Capo and comes from Lisbon and the Azores. According to the agents in Providence, there has been no word from the steamer since it left the Azores. This usual, however, following our British Admiralty instructions.

Sometime today the American steamer Alaskan is due to reach the new area of German submarine activity with a cargo loaded at Boston and including steel, grain and provisions for the French Government. On board were also 1500 horses cared for by more than 100 American hostlers. The Alaskan is under charter to the France-Canada Steamship line and is used almost entirely for French Government duty.

The British steamer Cambrian of the Leyland line was the first vessel to sail for an overseas port from Boston since the break with Germany when it steamed down the harbor yesterday afternoon for London, loaded with grain, provisions, steel, lumber, flour and general cargo for the British Government. Although horses were to have been included in the shipment, not enough hostlers could be signed for the work, due to present conditions.

Steamers due here today from oversea ports include the Cleveland Range from Marseilles, the Pomeranian from Glasgow, the Knight of the Garter from St. Nazaire, the Sardinian from Glasgow, the Lord Cromer from Liverpool, the Boringen from Fowey, the Baycross from Havre and the Louisiana from Copenhagen.

Location of Schoolship Shifted

Officials of the Massachusetts Naval and Special Aid Society for American Preparedness were among the organizations which offered their services yesterday. Milton citizens held a mass meeting last night and adopted resolutions.

The authorities at Harvard have completed plans for the opening of a reserve officers' training corps on next Monday, and students at Boston University have voted to organize a battalion of infantry.

The Boston Metropolitan chapter of the American Red Cross has begun a campaign for \$50,000. Three subscriptions amounting to \$3000 were received yesterday. Contributors should send checks to James Jackson, treasurer of the chapter, in care of the State Street Trust Company.

German Ships Not Seized

Steps Taken Only to Protect Other Property

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Baker today submitted the following memorandum on the question of ship seizures to the White House:

"In the harbors of Manila and elsewhere in the Philippine Islands, and at Colon, Panama, the German merchant vessels were discovered to have had certain parts of their machinery removed and in some instances evidence of preparation for the sinking of these vessels had been made.

"Solely for the purpose of protecting the several harbors and other shipping and property therein, steps have been taken to prevent damage, but none of the ships have been seized by the Government of the United States, and in all cases the commanders and crews have been informed that the Government of the Cecilia have been forwarded from Boston to Washington, but in the absence of an official report it has been learned that the machinery and engines of the vessel have been considerably damaged. It appears that the damage was done some weeks ago. On last Saturday the United States marshal in Boston took charge of the Kronprinzessin Cecilia, which was interned in Boston Harbor by the owners in November, 1914. Suits for damages were brought against the vessel by two New York banks for failure to complete the last voyage at the outbreak of the war.

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Standard Oil Ships Held

NEW YORK, N. Y.—All ships of the Standard Oil Company in transatlantic service will be held in port, pending developments in the international situation. Two of them, recalled by wireless, arrived at this port yesterday. They were the Comminipaw and the Pioneer. The message which ordered them back was sent out after Germany announced her new submarine policy and before the United States broke off diplomatic relations with Germany, it was stated at the company's offices.

Saxonia Engines Damaged

SEATTLE, Wash.—Examination of the machinery of the Hamburg-American liner Saxonia, the crew of which was removed to the immigration detention station because the men were disabling the steamer's engine, shows that the chief damage was the cutting of a hole in a high pressure cylinder. Other parts of the engine were broken with sledge-hammers. It was the noise made by the wreckers that led to their detection and arrest.

Guard on Porto Rico Ships

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico—A strong military guard has been placed on the three German ships here, the Odewald, the Praesident and the KD-3. The crews are being confined to the ships. The American coast guard ship Itasca has anchored near them.

Prize Appam to Be Moved

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—Plans are underway to move the German prize ship Appam from Newport News to Norfolk. Her machinery is in excellent condition.

Brazil Ports Closed at Night

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil—The Government has ordered that Brazilian ports be closed at night time.

Many Navy Promotions

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A long list of promotions in the Navy and Marine Corps, following personal changes authorized by Congress last year, was sent to the Senate yesterday by President Wilson. It included seven commanders to be made captains of the Navy; 10 lieutenants-colonels to be made colonels of the Marine Corps and numerous officers of the lower grades advanced to the next higher rank.

The new captains are: William W. Phelps, John H. Dayton, William A. Moffett, Montgomery N. Taylor, Henry J. Zeigemeier, Lucius A. Bostwick and Arthur L. Willard.

The Marine Corps colonels follow: Henry C. Haines, Ben H. Fuller, Dion Williams, Albertus W. Cattlin, Rufus S. Lane, Charles G. Long, Laurence H. Moses, John T. Meyers, Wendell C. Neville and Albert S. McMinn.

Broker Called as Reserve

NEW YORK, N. Y.—W. C. Van Antwerp, board member on the New York Stock Exchange for his firm of Van

Antwerp, Bishop & Fish, has been ordered to Washington as a part of the Naval Reserve. He was graduated from Annapolis in 1887, a year when there were so few new ships in commission that only a small part of the graduating class was assigned to duty.

Since then he has been in civil life, except for a short period in the Spanish-American war, when he served in Washington.

Stearns From Italy Due

Two steamers from Italy with a large number of immigrants are due in New England ports today. The Canopic from Naples is expected to dock in Boston any time this week, although the regular sailing time would bring it up the harbor today. One of the largest passenger lists to arrive here in many months is expected on the Canopic. The Roma, due at Providence, R. I., has as many immigrants as the Capo and comes from Lisbon and the Azores. According to the agents in Providence, there has been no word from the steamer since it left the Azores. This usual, however, following our British Admiralty instructions.

New York Votes \$1,000,000

ALBANY, N. Y.—The Assembly today passed the bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for National Guard expense while under call in the present international crisis. It passed the Senate yesterday.

Fortifications Bill Approved

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House today approved the conference report on the \$60,000,000 fortifications bill, passed by the Senate with minor amendments. It now goes to the President.

Equipment Inventory Made

Adj.-Gen. Gardner W. Pearson today confirmed in writing his verbal orders of last Friday, assigning three major to each of the armories in the State for constant duty on guard. General Pearson has completed his inventory of State property, finding the greatest deficiencies in leggings and first aid packets.

Vermont Draft Proposed

MONTEPLIER, Vt.—A bill was introduced in the Legislature today authorizing the Governor to draft men to fill the ranks of the National Guard.

Rules for the Willehad

Jeremiah Hurley, a deputy commissioner of immigration in Boston, went to New London, Conn., today to explain to the immigration officials there the rules governing the crew of the German steamer Willehad, self-interned in New London harbor. The rules are the same as those for the German crews in Boston harbor and were adopted at a meeting of port officials in the Custom House yesterday.

TURKS EVACUATE LINES ON THE TIGRIS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The official communication issued by the War Office last night reads:

During the day lively artillery actions occurred in Belgium, in the sector of the Passchendaele Canal on the right bank of the Meuse, between Louvencourt and Les Chambrettes, as well as in Lorraine, in the region of Embreton-Reillon.

Belgian communication: There was reciprocal artillery action along the whole front and lively bomb fighting in the region of Steenstraete.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—The Russian War Office statement of yesterday is as follows:

Western (Russia) front: After violent artillery fire our opponents made an attack west of the village of Volasadowska, 10 miles south of Kiselev. They were forced to retire to their own trenches by our fire.

Enemy attempts to approach our trenches southwest of Brody were arrested yesterday, says:

As a result of our successful assault on Feb. 3, the enemy troops have evacuated the whole south bank of the Tigris east of the Hai-Tigris junction, which ground we now occupy. West of the Hai, the enemy forces have evacuated their trenches to a line running due west from the licorice factory, which is situated northeast of the Tigris-Hai junction.

Further evidence points to the enemy troops having suffered very severely in the recent fighting, 600 killed having been already counted as a result of our assault on the 3d. Our cavalry returning from the raid operated against Shumran, shelling enemy camps and trenches with good effect.

Report From Turkey

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—During the night of Feb. 4 and 5 and the following day, the Italians repulsed with considerable loss to the enemy troops surprise attacks made under cover of darkness and a thick fog, on the Italian advance positions of Tonale Torrent in the Travignolo Valley at Cime Boch, in the San Pellegrino Valley



Courtesy of Canadian Pacific Railway

SOLDIERS FROM CANADA WILL BE OFFERED FARMS

Constructive Plan Put Forward by Lord Shaughnessy Looks to Formation of Colonies in Agricultural Sections

What is to become of the soldiers after the European war? What will be the nature of the work of readjustment in the many war-ridden countries? There promises to be a greater problem than the rebuilding of cities from ashes. It is the work of human readjustment that will be the tremendous undertaking. Many a man of former sedentary occupation will have become completely unsettled by trench life. Every Government is faced with the vast responsibility of this problem.

From Canada alone of all the warring countries comes the first word of a permanent constructive plan. Lord Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, bids the ex-soldiers "back to the land." He offers a practical scheme for putting them on farms. He offers to take care of 1000 veterans, and in so doing indicates a policy that could well suit the Government.

Lord Shaughnessy is giving 1000 ready-made farms to returning soldiers. Each farm comprises 100 acres, and each is to be part of a small colony, and the locations of the various colonies will depend upon the agricultural possibilities of the land in various designated sections. Several colonies will be located in Alberta. As a result of the completion of the Bas-sano irrigation system, the largest of its kind in the Western Hemisphere, 3,000,000 acres of farm lands have been made available for settlers, so that this vast area offers unlimited possibilities. Many of the "ready-made farms" will be in shape for occupation next spring, as work upon them has started and is well under way.

Canadian soldiers will be returning from the war by the thousands before long. Some will be penniless and without homes. With them will come others intent upon starting life anew. Colonization on small farms is the hope of these veterans. But it must be colonization without the mistakes of the past. The great drawbacks to colonizing have always been the first difficulties, the getting started. Where to get the money to build a house and barn and dig a well? These first difficulties have often broken the enthusiasm of hopeful settlers.

The new plan overcomes the old difficulties. Its purpose is to help the settler when he needs the help most—at the start. As a matter of fact the plan is not new. It has been thoroughly tried out and found to work. The plan is the Canadian Pacific system of "ready-made farms," adapted to new conditions. Lord Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, is the originator of both the original scheme and its new application.

Under the plan a soldier settler will be given a comfortable house of four or five rooms, a barn large enough to house eight or ten head of stock, a well all dug with a pump installed, wire fences stretched and in place, and land ready for cultivation. The veteran settler will probably find some of his land sown to wheat, oats and barley when he arrives. In short, the settler will find the pioneering work all done. He steps into a farm that is ready to bring in a living. All that is required of the settler is hard work. It is up to him to keep his farm going.

This great plan represents the expenditure of \$3,500,000 for preparations alone. It means the building of 1000 houses and 1000 barns, 1300 miles

of fence, digging 1000 wells and getting some 50,000 acres of land under cultivation. It is estimated that 20,000,000 feet of lumber will be required for the buildings.

Each returned veteran colony will be a little city in itself. Perhaps it will be the nucleus of a future metropolis. Some will be located in districts already thickly settled, others will be in more isolated sections. In either case there will be plenty of social activities, schools and churches. The settler will know none of the loneliness that was the part of the early pioneer. Such are the plans of this unusual scheme as they have been worked out so far.

One thousand farms, of course, cannot go very far among the many, many thousands of returning soldiers. They are not expected to go far. The great value of the project lies in the fact that it is a constructive program. It points a way. It forcibly brings home to the Government a sense of responsibility. The example is so practicable and of such manifest sincerity that it is sure to be followed upon a vaster scale by other parts of the British Empire.

The career of Lord Shaughnessy, the man responsible for this constructive piece of work, offers a fund of romance. It is the story of a Milwaukee boy going to Canada, and becoming a Canadian citizen; then later an empire builder, the head of the Canadian Pacific system and a baron.

Shaughnessy had a good job with the well-organized and efficiently run Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, when he was offered the position of purchasing agent by Sir William Van Horne, another American who had gone to Canada, and was at that time at the head of the Canadian Pacific. The Canadian Pacific of those days was in a formative state, and was a chain of many loose links. Probably Shaughnessy was attracted by these loose links. Constructive work rather than money has always allure him. He looked several years ahead. He accepted Van Horne's offer, and went with the Canadian Pacific.

Promotion came rapidly to Shaughnessy. Within two years he was made assistant to the general manager. From one office to another he climbed, until he became president of the Canadian Pacific system.

From the first Shaughnessy was filled with an unshaken optimism in the progress of Canada. A persistent campaign of the colonizing possibilities of the Canadian West was carried on for years in Europe. At the same time more steel was being laid. The loose links in the Canadian Pacific has been firmly welded together under the wise directorship of Van Horne and Shaughnessy.

At the time that Shaughnessy came into complete control of the Canadian Pacific system, delayed returns from much of the extension work of years before were beginning to come in. Instead of sitting pat and allowing these returns to take care of themselves, Shaughnessy went in for the extension work that the new conditions required. In some respects this was a more difficult affair than the pioneering work, for while the system was being enlarged and extended to new fields, every little cog in the great machine that had been built had to be kept well oiled.

Under the leadership of Lord Shaughnessy came the purchase of the great Atlantic fleet of 15 vessels, the policy of double-tracking the railway, of easier grades in the mountains, of reclamation work in the West. The pioneer work so well started by Van Horne has been extended and rounded out to a successful completion by Lord Shaughnessy.

GOLD BRICKS FOR MINT
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Preparations are being made at the Philadelphia mint to store \$1,000,000,000 in gold, says the North American. This wealth, in the shape of gold bricks, is a result of the overflowing prosperity of the country. There is already \$470,000,000 stored in the mint at Seventeen and Spring Garden streets. The remainder of the billion is to be brought to this city from the vaults of the New York subtreasury, which is filled to overflowing now with gold from Europe, with more coming.

BILLBOARDS IN CHICAGO HOME DISTRICTS TO GO

Residence Parts of City Will Be Freed of Many in Next Six Weeks—Supreme Court Ruling Encourages Step

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Within the next six weeks Chicago expects to see many of the billboards in its residence districts torn down, under the provisions of a six-year-old city ordinance recently upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States. The Supreme Court established the right of a municipality to prohibit billboards in residence districts, and so to require frontage consents.

Since Jan. 1, 1911, when the ordinance went into effect, between 400 and 500 boards have been erected in residence districts without such consents, the books of the building commission show. For some of these boards it is possible the billboard companies may be able to get consents. Prior to 1911 a large number of boards went up, making the total in the city liable to destruction very considerable.

The billboard companies are expected to argue that the boards erected prior to the effective date of the ordinance cannot be touched. The fate of these boards is, therefore, still unsettled. Sponsors of the ordinance insist that it is retroactive and are hopeful of a favorable ruling of the city to this effect.

After all the billboards that can be touched in the residence districts under the present ordinance are removed, the next step will be to ask further municipal regulation to forbid the erection of boards in vacant blocks in residence districts. It is possible that the total elimination of the billboard from residential territory will be sought. Nothing is in contemplation against the billboard in downtown districts. It is already forbidden on roofs.

Chicago's progress in regulating the billboard is looked on here as of value to other cities that are trying to do the same thing, because Chicago has developed a successful mode of procedure. The manner of this was pointed out to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by one of the prime movers in the fight, Everett L. Millard, chairman of the City Club committee on municipal art.

"Many cities," said Mr. Millard, "have passed ordinances and had them knocked out because they proceeded against the billboard on the ground of aesthetics. The courts afford little protection to the eye, although they do so to the ear and the nose, and ordinances based on the eye's protection have generally been held invalid. In the Chicago ordinance we stood solely on the ground of the safety and comfort of the citizens under the police power. We did not say a word about beauty." From the number of letters received by Mr. Millard it is evident many cities have been watching Chicago's fight.

Mr. Millard's point is well illustrated by excerpts from the decision of the Supreme Court: "Upon the question of the reasonableness of the ordinance, much evidence was introduced upon the trial of the case, from which the Supreme Court finds that fires have been started in the accumulation of combustible material which gathered about such billboards; that offensive and unsanitary accumulations are habitually found about them, and that they afford a convenient concealment and shield for immoral practices, and for loafers and criminals. . . Neglecting the testimony which was excluded by the trial court, there remains sufficient to convincingly show the propriety of putting billboards, as distinguished from buildings and fences, in a class by them-

selves, and to justify the prohibition against their erection in residence districts of a city in the interest of safety, morality, health and decency of the community."

After the ordinance went into effect, in 1911, its friends discovered that it was not being enforced, the building commissioner when prodded along declared it would not hold, the Thomas Cusack Company asked an injunction, and a local judge declared it invalid and granted a permanent injunction. The State Supreme Court reversed the lower court decision, and the United States Supreme Court also upheld the ordinance. When the mandate of the Supreme Court is handed down, within a fortnight, an order will be entered in the lower court dissolving the injunction, and the city can proceed to action.

Honors in pushing billboard regulation to a successful conclusion are shared by the municipal art committee of the City Club, the Municipal Art League, which had much to do with starting the agitation, and the corporation counsel's office, which ably argued the case at Springfield and Washington.

FUTURIST ART MASQUE PLANNED IN PHILADELPHIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—esthetic interests in this city are concentrated on the Masque for 1917, to be given Feb. 19 at the Academy of Music by six leading clubs, the three large schools and the architectural department of the University of Pennsylvania. The latter joins the group for the first time for this, the third of the annual series given by the artists of the city. The present production may be called a futurist spectacle, for it is being worked out along lines of the newest art tendencies.

In the direction of the Masque, Lyman Sayen, a leader in the "new" movement, who recently returned from a 10-years' stay in Paris, will be associated with Carl Newman, formerly an impressionist painter, but a convert to the aims of Cézanne and Picasso as a result of a European tour of study. The enthusiasm of these men has persuaded even those members of the executive committee who were not in sympathy with the new tendencies, it is said.

William Albrecht Young wrote the scenario, which sets forth allegorically the adventures of one who became discontented with the eternal order in a land of ideals and set forth into a land of materialism. The closing scene shows the nuptials of intelligence with nature. Throughout, emotions will be illustrated in terms of color, projected from a machine devised by Mr. Young, who is a Government lighthouse inspector, and for years has sought to approximate on the stage the light and air effects seen in nature at sunset and sunrise.

But one speaking voice will be heard, that of the reader of the poem. The action will be interpreted in the lights, in the miming and grouping of several hundred artists and students, and in the music selected or composed by Stanley Muschamp, who arranged the orchestral accompaniment for the two preceding masques. Costumes are to be simple, of gorgeous hues, with wigs in brilliant contrasting color, which will be repeated on the cubist backdrops. The production is to cost about \$5000, and it is expected that the sale of tickets will balance this, as in former years. Directors and performers contribute their services.

Dr. Thomas H. Fenton, president of the Art Club, is president of the board of directors of the Masque. John Frederick Lewis, president of the Academy of Fine Arts, is vice-president. The membership of the executive committee includes representatives of all the organizations participating.

\$450,000 FOR BOSTON HARBOR
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The subcommittee of the Senate Commerce Committee approved Tuesday the entire appropriation of \$450,000 for a 40-foot channel in Boston Harbor.

CONSERVATION OF FORESTS FOR PREPAREDNESS

President of American Association Calls It Important Factor in Time of War—Germany Has Shown Necessity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LAKEWOOD, N. J.—Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the American Forestry Association, believes that conservation of the forests is an important factor in national preparedness. "If the great test of war comes to our people," he said at the forestry conference in Washington recently, "it will be vital to have natural resources available as to have men and ammunition. We must have natural resources in abundance back of our Navy and Army for adequate defense."

"The war in Europe has increased the importance of the economic value of the forest. Germany has ever been in the lead in the practice of dealing with these matters. One of the interesting mysteries of the present conflict is the source from which the Central Powers obtain the nitro-cellulose necessary in the manufacture of smokeless powder. This is ordinarily made from cotton. Germany does not now have access to the world cotton market. We have information which would indicate that in this emergency the nitro-cellulose used in Germany is made from wood."

"Millions and millions of feet of timber are required for buildings, field fighting lines and in the trenches. The ingenuity of Germany has taught her to make a satisfactory substitute for absorbent cotton. Nowadays enormous quantities of cordage and ropes and burlap, rugs and carpets are made from wood fiber and pulp. Many a person is wearing clothing now made wholly or in part from wood fiber. The new uses and increased old uses for the products of the forest increase its economic value."

"There is no immediate danger, if we use our forests rightly, of a serious shortage of lumber, but the time is here when the conservation of our forest resources demands more serious and real economic consideration. The conservation of our privately owned forest resources will never become effective on a sufficient scale until there is a prospective profit in practicing forest conservation. Our great national forests, now under Government administration, should be supplemented to a great extent by State and municipal forests, as only the Nation, the State or the town can afford to hold forest lands in reservation, the cost of tax exemption, forest management, and protection being a burden of all the people—these properties, thus free from the often heavy local taxation of privately-owned forests, should be largely held in reserve until logs at the sawmill are worth the cost of raising the crop."

BROCKTON MAYOR SAYS CLUBS MUST STOP LIQUOR SALE
BROCKTON, Mass.—Mayor Stewart B. McLeod has issued personal orders to every club, fraternal order and social organization in the city that from now on there must be no more gambling or selling of liquor, and the police have been instructed to see that the order is carried out to the letter.

The Mayor's action follows a widespread demand that alleged violations of the liquor laws in this city be stopped and that gambling be curbed. For a number of years the matter of so-called drinking clubs has engaged the attention of the churches and temperance organizations, and efforts have been made from time to time to abate the trouble, but the result has usually been to bring about a temporary lull and the business would be resumed with greater vigor than ever, according to those who have kept in close touch with the situation.

"The illegal sale of liquor and all forms of gambling in every so-called club and other organization must stop and I have so told these people," says Mayor McLeod. "I don't know that all of the clubs notified are guilty, but they have all had the order. This administration is not going to countenance any violations of the law, and if any one cares to take a chance that is a matter that is strictly up to them."

STORES CURTAIN ON PAPER
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Realizing paper waste has been going on in department stores for years, store managers have undertaken a vigorous curtaining of the use of paper, says the North American. Both paper and twine is being used as little as possible.

MASTER SHOE CRAFT
27 W. 38 St. New York
Fitting the Narrow Foot
Widths AAAA, AAA, AA and A
All Sizes, including 8, 8½, 9 and 9½
"ARIMIS" \$12
For Early Spring
A smart tailored boot of
Black Calfskin or Nutbrown
Calfskin.
Mail Shopping Service
Perfected Fit
Parcels Post Premium
M. T. with measurement chart and
booklet "Fitting the
Narrow Foot." Charge
Accounts.

Furniture Sales Everywhere But Only One Sale of Wanamaker Furniture



Only one sale offering a million dollar stock of furniture.

Only one sale offering \$400,000 worth of newly purchased furniture.

Only one sale offering total savings from regular prices of more than \$300,000.

Discounts on individual pieces range from 10 to 50 per cent.—the average being 29 per cent.

These days are good days to look over the furniture and see for yourself how it may best serve you.

Subway brings you under cover directly into the Store.

(Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Galleries, New Bldg.)

About the Silver Sale



NOTWITHSTANDING THE DIFFICULT MARKET AND THE CONSTANTLY INCREASING COST OF SILVER, THE COURTS OF STERLING SILVER IN THE WANAMAKER STORE HAVE THE HONOR TO INFORM YOU THAT THE ANNUAL SALE OF STERLING SILVER CONTAINS MANY ARTICLES OF VERY GREAT INTEREST. COMPTOTES, SANDWICH TRAYS, BREAD TRAYS, BOWLS, CANDLESTICKS, ON COLONIAL AND GEORGIAN LINES AT MOSTLY THIRTY TO FIFTY PER CENT. LESS THAN CURRENT ESTABLISHED PRICES, ALTHOUGH SOME FEW PIECES ARE AT DISCOUNTS OF TWENTY TO TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

SILVER SPOONS, KNIVES, FORKS, AND ALL OTHER NECESSARY FLAT SILVER IN A DISTINGUISHED COLONIAL PATTERN, GOOD HEAVY WEIGHT, AT DISCOUNTS OF TWENTY TO THIRTY PER CENT.

AN EXTRAORDINARY COLLECTION OF CRYSTAL, EXQUISITELY ENGRAVED OR CUT, SILVER MOUNTED, AT AN AVERAGE DISCOUNT OF FIFTY PER CENT.

IT WILL GIVE US GREAT PLEASURE TO SERVE YOU.

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ANNOUNCE

New Importations

Just received via steamships
Rochambeau and LaTouraine

In the event that further importations should be rendered impractical or impossible—the house of Gidding would still be in a unique position to serve its patrons with Paris-inspired styles—for it is well fortified with advance information—and already presents a comprehensive display of New Modes for Southern wear—and for Early Spring at home-

IDEAS ENOUGH—if need be—for an entire season—yet we are continually adding every available "new thought" from PARIS AND AMERICA.

MISS RUTH LAVERS GIVES PIANO RECITAL

Miss Ruth Lavers, Pianist—Recital in Steinert Hall, afternoon of Feb. 6. The program: Sonata, op. 109, Beethoven; "Jeux d'eau"; Ravel; Impromptu, Faure; "La soirée dans Grenade," Debussy; étude, op. 25, No. 10, nocturne, op. 27, scherzo, op. 39, C sharp minor, Chopin; "Au lac de Wallenstadt," Liszt; "La Campanella," Paganini-Liszt.

Miss Lavers, plainly, is a thorough student of music. She understands the compositions she plays in their historical and social bearings. She knows how the pieces of the piano repertory are generally presented and she is able to give them their appropriate touch of interpretation. She has studied deeply not only classic masterpieces, but compositions by modern writers as well. She has evidently associated with Chopin scholars and has conversed also with people who are taking piano expression beyond the point where Liszt, Chopin and Brahms left it.

This artist has managed to train her vision to the vast spaces of the piano realm and to see things there in their correct proportions. Her achievement is so marksmanship that perhaps no more ought to be said. The record could, indeed, stand on a flattering generality, were it not that somebody is always present at the recitals of new performers asking about concrete things, one inevitable inquiry being: What of technique?

To take as illustrations the water scenes which Liszt in "Wallenstein" and Ravel in "Jeux d'eau," painted. The first is a striking mid-Nineteenth Century landscape, suited to a large wall space in an old house that has not yet undergone remodeling at the hands of the modern engineer-architect. The second is a lively little glare of color, to fit into a narrow space in a present-day apartment. Now the pianist interprets the school to which each belongs perfectly; but because wanting in technical finish, she misses the Liszt and Ravel individualities. She evokes the periods but not the men.

Briefly noted, there is blurring in the passage work. From the severely mechanical view point, the C sharp minor scherzo of Chopin betrayed what is wanting in the player's equipment. The runs were uneven, containing spots half void of sound.

MR. CHAPIN GIVES LINCOLN DISCOURSE

Benjamin Chapin gave his dramatic monologue, "The Man Lincoln," yesterday afternoon and evening in Tremont Temple. Following each entertainment he invited the audience to remain for the first public showing of a portion of the Lincoln cycle of photo plays upon which he has been engaged for the past four years. Two years more will be required to finish the project.

Mr. Chapin, with the aid of few accessories of costume and make-up, gives a good platform illusion of the appearance of Lincoln. Being a capable actor and orator, Mr. Chapin succeeds in projecting a vivid impression of the war President, representing him in relation to his wife and children while showing him pondering the problem of holding the North and South together. Ingeniously Mr. Chapin has fitted together many bits of historical fact and anecdote into a plausible solo drama; the first act ending with Lincoln's receipt of the news of the fall of Ft. Sumter, and the second act ending with his departure for Ford's Theater to witness "Our American Cousin." Mr. Chapin's impersonation illustrated the domesticity and humor of Lincoln, and for stirring moments showed what vision he worked his way through the political dilemmas with which he was continually faced. In an effort that would have fallen flat had it been made in any mood other than humility and honest artistry, Mr. Chapin succeeded.

Three reels of the Lincoln cycle of photo plays were shown. These pictures are marked by the same simplicity and familiarity with his subject that distinguish Mr. Chapin's monologue. The film opens with a glimpse of the newly-elected President visiting the scenes of his boyhood. Then Lincoln is shown walking through the White House grounds and at his desk. Mrs. Lincoln goes out for the afternoon and warns her two boys not to disturb their father. They slip off for a swim in the Potomac and return with wet clothing. Lincoln, while their shirts are drying before the open fire, relates to them incidents of his boyhood centering around a quarrel with another boy when he fell into the creek and was sent by his father to bed.

This, like other episodes of the film, is worked out as a little drama in itself, and is devoted to illustrating the influence upon Lincoln's whole life of the lessons in self-control he received from his mother when a small boy. Nothing appears to have been left undone in an effort to obtain authentic backgrounds. Indeed, the film is being made with a care which has probably had few if any precedents in motion picture activities. Mr. Chapin has his groups of players under salary for three or four months rehearsing before the scenes are filmed. The result is that the players seem perfectly identified with the characters they are impersonating. Mr. Chapin's monologue was heartily applauded, and his pictures made a deep impression. The completed cycle promises to be a valuable educational and artistic achievement.

MRS. FETZER READS

Mrs. John C. Fetzer read "The House of Rimmon," by Henry Van Dyke, last evening at the School of Expression, Peabody Building. Mrs. Fetzer is a reader of ability, and charm. Her interpretation of "The Vanguard" the previous Tuesday evening was well received.

REAL ESTATE

Title to the two three-story brick apartment houses at 131 Cabot Street, corner of 22 Weston Street Roxbury, has been transferred to John A. McNamara from Emery B. Gibbs et al., trustees. These buildings are known as the Nichols and the Shepherd, valued together for \$14,500, and the 3905 square feet of land carries \$3900 additional, making a total of \$18,400 assessment. Included in this sale are two three-story brick dwellings at 203 Camden Street, corner of 24 Dilworth Street, formerly called Roosevelt Street, assessed for \$12,200, with \$300 of that amount on the 2548 square feet of land.

Papers have also gone to record today, transferring two estates in West Roxbury, owned by Franklin Y. Cochran et al., to Charles H. Cronin. The property consists of frame house at 3726-3728 Washington Street, corner of 6 Tower Street, assessed for \$5600, including \$4500 on the 2565 square feet of land, and another located at 72 Hyde Park Avenue assessed for \$4600, of which \$1900 applies on the 6212 square feet of land.

SOUTH AND WEST ENDS SALES

William A. Gaston has taken title this day to an improved property at 45 Albion Street, corner of Lucas Street, South End, consisting of a four-story brick house standing on 905 square feet of land, taxed together for \$4300, with \$2300 of that amount on the land. Included in this sale is a 3½-story and basement brick house at 80 Rutland Street, near Tremont Street, taxed together for \$5300, with \$3500 of it on 1991 square feet of land. George H. Stanton conveyed the title.

Another property sold is situated at 44 Sharon Street near Albany Street. It consists of a three-story and basement swell front brick house and 1600 square feet of land, assessed for \$3500, of which \$1600 is land value. Frederick E. Martin is the buyer.

The property at 72 to 78 Stanhope Street, South End, reported as sold yesterday by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston to William J. Stober, has this day been resold to W. Stanley Tripp.

A transaction has been closed in the West End, whereby Catherine Moggi, owner of a four-story and basement brick house at 40 Hale Street, near South Margin Street, has sold the property to Jennie Vaccaro. There is a land area of 1591 square feet taxed for \$5600, and included in the \$8600 assessment.

ROXBURY APARTMENTS SOLD

Carleton Chambers, one of the five-story brick and stone apartment houses built about three years ago by John J. Johnston on Washington Avenue, just beyond Longwood Avenue, Roxbury, has changed hands again, title passing from Madeline T. Schwendeman to Robert Treat Paine et al. There is a land area of 1663 square feet valued at \$13,900, and the improvements carry \$80,000, making a total of \$93,000.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Massachusetts Ave. 333, Ward 7; John J. Johnston; alter store and tenements; Tremont St. 271-273, Ward 8; J. H. Dearborn; alter stores and tenements; Tremont St. 275, Ward 8; J. H. Dearborn; alter stores.

Keyes St. 42, Ward 20; G. H. Drummond; alter stores and tenements.

THREE WHITE RAT PICKETS RELEASED

Three members of the White Rats Union of America, vaudeville actors, who are striking to enforce their demand for an equitable contract, were released from custody this morning; two being discharged in a Boston court and one in Lynn as not guilty of loitering, the charge upon which they were arrested last evening while picketing theaters. They were released following argument of their counsel that they were acting according to the peaceful picketing law.

The picketing is being kept up systematically today by members of the union and members of the associated organization, the Associated Actresses of America, in front of Gordon's Olympia on Washington Street, the Scollay Square Olympia and the Bowdoin Square theaters in Boston and the Gordon Olympia in Lynn.

At the Boston headquarters today Geoffrey L. Whalen, the New England organizer, said that everything was proceeding satisfactorily so far as the good effects of the walk-out is concerned. He said that several members have had to resort to legal authority to compel theater managers to allow the players to take their belongings from the dressing rooms. Former Representative John L. Glynn is attorney for the union. The strikers and their sympathizers are planning to hold a mass meeting within a day or two in order to place their grievances before the public.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

Members of the senior class at Simmons College are to go on a sleighing party tonight. Miss Adams and Miss Gloucester, matrons of the dormitories, will act as chaperones. The juniors have invited all the alumnae of the class of 1916 to a reception at the dormitories Sunday afternoon. The students of the college have been invited to a series of German lectures. Miss Frances Dittmore '17 is in charge.

INDIANA TO BE "BONE DRY"

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The lower House of the Legislature today concurred in the amendments to the Prohibition Bill as it was passed by the Senate. The measure now goes to Governor Goodrich for his signature. He has indicated he will sign the measure which will make Indiana bone dry in 1918.

ENGLISH TEXTS USED AT MAYNARD RECITAL

Ross H. Maynard, Tenor, and Mrs. Maynard, Soprano—Recital in Jordan Hall, with Mrs. Mary Shaw Swain playing the piano accompaniments; evening of Feb. 6. The program: Handel, from "Fifth Chandos Anthem"; "O Come Let Us Worship"; "The Lord Is Ever Near"; "For Look As High as the Heavens Is"; Schubert, "Night and Dreams"; Beethoven, "Glory to God in Nature"; Spohr, "Rose Softly Blooming"; Mozart, "The Conjuror"; Liszt, "Wanderer's Night Song"; Schumann, "The Water Queen"; "Spring Night"; Mr. Maynard, Foote, "The Two Roses"; Mr. and Mrs. Maynard, C. P. Scott, "The Willow Bird"; Chadwick, "Sweet William"; Hahn, from "Sea-Song"; "A Crystal Pavement Like the Lake," air, "The Traveler Stands Perplexed"; Mr. Maynard, Daniels, "Song of the Persian Captive"; Carpenter, from "Water Colors," two Chinese tone poems; "On a Screen"; "To a Young Gentleman"; Carpenter, "When the Night Comes"; Phillips, "Hush-hush"; the Sunshine"; Mrs. Maynard, "A Crystal Pavement Like the Lake," air.

Singers who use translated texts can be certain to win approval if they take care to select pieces in which the music is only in a general way related to the words, or pieces in which the original has been accurately and at the same time poetically construed. The Beethoven song, for example, which the tenor presented on Tuesday evening, would go well to almost any words of lofty and grandiloquent import. The Spohr song, likewise, which the soprano presented, would go well with almost any words that were sentimental and at the same time genial in mood. The Liszt "Wanderer's Night Song," on the contrary, and the Schumann "Spring Night Song," which the soprano presented, are not particularly effective in any translation that has ever been made, partly because of their peculiarly Teutonic lyricism, partly because of their un-English alteration of two-syllable and one-syllable verse endings.

For those who sing only in English, settings planned originally in that language are always best; and plenty of works are available, if artists will have a little enterprise in venturing into neglected paths. The "Chandos" anthem selections which Mr. Maynard sang are instances. These are interesting recital pieces and moreover they challenge all the powers of technique and interpretation an artist possesses. The works of Carpenter, also, which Mrs. Maynard interpreted, are worth the while of a singer who has ability to speak words clearly and to phrase a melody smoothly and who at the same time has the gift of humor.

HYUMLAN BUI TEKAN IN PIANO RECITAL

Huyman Buitekan, pianist, assisted by Henry Etcheim, violinist, in recital at Steinert Hall, evening of Feb. 6. The program: Italian concerto, first movement; French mazurka; minuet; rhapsody, B minor; Brahms; sonata pour violon et piano; D'Indy; prelude, toccata; Debussy; "May-Night"; Palmgren; "Dounika" (scène rustique Russe); Tschaikowsky.

The name of D'Indy is far too seldom seen on recital programs—or on orchestral programs, either, for that matter. In presenting the D'Indy sonata for piano and violin, with the assistance of Henry Etcheim, Mr. Buitekan gave much pleasure and profit to his audience, and added an interest of scholarship to his recital. This sort of thing might well go further among the givers of recitals, and the first name that comes to mind in connection with a desirable extension of repertory is that of the Englishman, Delius, a scholarly writer of not uninspired music. Then there is Dvorak, who is not so much neglected, and Weingartner, who is more so, and getting back to England there is Elgar, many of whose excellent qualities as a composer are unknown to American audiences. Surely this is a promising field for capable young musicians. Mr. Buitekan's program was well-considered and pleasurable, and withal profitable because of his excursion into the ranks of the publicly forgotten.

His playing of Bach was delightful. Well-schooled fingers brought forth the necessary crispness and developing esthetic sense selected the proper coloring of tone. The Brahms rhapsody showed careful study of the musical ideas and an earnest effort to set them forth so that all might get the enjoyment out of them which it was evident the player got. When it comes to Debussy, Mr. Buitekan seems to lack a comprehension and the sense that dictated the right coloring in Bach has nothing to offer. The prelude and toccata were played with all the poetry pounded out of them.

Mr. Buitekan manifests more than the usual share of admirable qualities to be expected of a bidder for popular acclaim. He must let the music he plays become a part of himself, however, before he gives it out.

ASSESSORS MAY BE REMOVED

Mayor John J. Mulren of Everett told the Committee on Cities of the Massachusetts Legislature yesterday that he intended to remove the present board of assessors of Everett and appoint a new board before April 1. He claimed that the present board had not made certain assessments of property high enough. The Mayor came before the committee in advocacy of a bill to pension Columbus Corey, one of the members of the present assessors board, after his retirement.

AT THE THEATERS

Castle Square—"Jerry," 8:10. Colonial—Cohan Revue, 1916; 8:10. Coley—"Pierrot, the Primal," 8:15. Keith's—Vaudeville, 7:45.

Tremont—"The Brat," 8:15. Shubert—"Eileen," 8:10. Plymouth—"Miss Springtime," 8:10. Wilbur—"The Blue Paradise," 8:10. Matinee—Dally at Keith's, 1:45; Wednesday and Thursday at Wilbur Colonial, Hollis, Sh-bert, Tremont, 2:15. Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:10; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:10; Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Castle Square, 2:10.

INDIANA TO BE "BONE DRY"

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The lower House of the Legislature today concurred in the amendments to the Prohibition Bill as it was passed by the Senate. The measure now goes to Governor Goodrich for his signature. He has indicated he will sign the measure which will make Indiana bone dry in 1918.

SHIPPING NEWS

Decorated with the flags of the International Signal Code and carrying the largest cargo of coal said to have ever been brought to Boston on an American steamer, the new coal-carrying steamer Tidewater steamed up Boston harbor today. This is the first of six steamers under construction at Camden, N. J., for the Darrow-Mann Company of Boston. The steamer had 8600 tons of coal from Sewall's Point. The next steamer of this line to be launched is the Deepwater, sometime in April. The Deepwater is to have a capacity of 12,500 tons and will be the largest coal-carrying steamer under the American registry.

Shortage of coal caused the ocean-going tug Resolute to put into Boston for bunker supplies on way from Halifax to New York. The tug arrived today, after leaving the new Standard Oil barge Daylite, about 50 miles south of Cape Sable. The barge parted from the tug Monday afternoon, and because of the scarcity of coal on the Resolute was left to be cared for by the United States coastguard cutter Gresham. The barge is new, having been built on the Great Lakes, and although equipped for auxiliary power, the machinery is not yet installed. A crew of 16 men are aboard the barge. Coal for heating and cooking and operating the wireless outfit was aboard the barge in quantities to last two days, said Captain Snow of the Resolute. The barge has been three months in coming to the coast, and was in light trim. The cutter Gresham is now towing the barge to Boston.

With 700,000 gallons of molasses, the American tank steamer Nelson reached Boston harbor today from Cienfuegos, Cuba, via New York. A total of 680,000 gallons molasses was discharged at New York, to which port the boat called before coming here, owing to a shortage of fuel oil.

Bringing 10,446 bales of wood pulp, 182 cases of fishhooks, and 145 cases of matches for Boston, and 20,060 bales of wood pulp for Baltimore, the Norwegian steamer Sark, Capt. T. Bohn, arrived today from Copenhagen, Christiansia, and Gothenburg.

News from the Gloucester schooner Titania, Capt. R. McNeil, was received at the fish pier today, indicating that the vessel had reached Cape Town, Africa, on a mackerel fishing trip.

Groundfish arrivals at the fish pier today include the steamer Surf with 65,000 pounds, and schooner Sadie M. Nunan with 6600. The Waltham arrived Tuesday with 7800 pounds, selling today. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$8@11, steaks cod \$13.25@14.75, market cod \$8@9, pollock \$8.75@11, large hake \$13, small hake \$9.50, and cusk \$9.75.

Gloucester arrivals today were: Athlete from Bay of Islands with salt and pickled herring. Gill netters put out today for the first time in nearly a week.

BOSTON ARRIVALS

Strs Ontario, Bond, Norfolk; Calvin Austin, Strout, Portland; City of Gloucester; Sark (Nor), Bohm, Gothenburg, Christiansia via Clyde.

Tug Resolute, Snow, Halifax, N. S.; Schr Ervin J. Luce, Webster, Rockport, Mass.

CHICAGO SWITCHMEN'S STRIKE IS IMMINENT

CHICAGO, Ill.—On the outcome of a conference today hinges the decision as to whether or not switchmen on 18 railroads entering Chicago will go on strike possibly within the next 48 hours, an action which would result in practically stopping all transcontinental freight transportation through this city.

In the final effort to adjust their differences, G. M. Murdoch, vice-president of the trainmen's union, and a committee from the board of general managers will meet today. Both sides, however, are decidedly pessimistic about reaching an agreement. The general managers have already appealed to the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation to intervene.

While, ostensibly, the switchmen's grievances relate to schedules which have been in force since 1910, the crux of the dispute hinges upon the question of 10 hours pay for an eight-hour day, railway officials say.

CIVIL SERVICE QUERY RESOLUTION PASSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The resolution introduced by Representative Keating of Colorado requesting the President to furnish information as to whether there is discrimination as to whether sex in civil service appointments, promotions and demotions, was passed by the House this morning by a voice vote of 52 to 45.

PLEA FOR RUTHENIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Favorable report was made in the Senate today by the Foreign Relations Committee on a joint resolution asking the President to designate a day for public contribution in the United States to funds now being raised for relief of the Ruthenians (Ukrainians) in belligerent countries. The resolution, introduced last month by Senator Hughes of New Jersey, cites that there are at least 1,000,000 Ruthenians in need of food, clothing and shelter.

EMBARGO RAISED FOR A DAY

The New Haven railroad announces that

PARLIAMENT OF FRANCE REOPENS; OFFICERS NAMED

M. Paul Deschanel Again President of Chamber—M. Dubost President of Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—In the Chamber of Deputies, the reopening of Parliament, the occurrence of which was mentioned in a cable dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor, was marked by the speech of the "doyen d'âge" M. de Mackau, which, though brief, adequately expressed the convictions of the great mass of the French nation with regard to the present stage of the war. Once more, said M. de Mackau, I join with you in rendering homage to France, whom a distinguished American has described as "l'Etendard du monde." At the Battle of the Marne, the sword of the Franks once more stopped the enemy, and since then, together with our faithful Allies, bound together in a sacred coalition, we have transformed and completed our means of defense, while struggling for the independence of nations, for an outraged civilization and for liberty. And now, at last, this long period of effort is accomplished and all is ready for the final defeat of the enemy. There are not wanting signs that the hour for the accomplishment of the flat of an imminent justice has arrived. She may appear slow to our ephemeral human sense, but she is eternal and her laws are immutable. Who would be bold or strong enough to oppose them? All those who have given their lives for their country, all those who have suffered unspeakably and unjustly, all those peoples who have been torn from their homes and reduced to slavery would rise in protest against so manifestly unjust an attempt.

While the Government and the officers in command of our armies are called to take up their responsibilities in the sight of the world and in that of history, let us, forgetting our differences of yesterday, our preferences, our rivalries, gather as one man to the support of the Government, never forgetful of the fact that the Government is the standard bearer of France.

Following on M. de Mackau's speech, the election of the president and vice-presidents was proceeded with, with the result that M. Paul Deschanel was reelected president of the Chamber by 308 out of 355 votes. A certain number of votes were given in favor of M. Painlevé, former minister of education. The vice-presidents, MM. Abel, Monestier, Renoult and Viollette, were also reelected.

At the Luxembourg, the opening sitting was held under the presidency of M. Latappy, "doyen d'âge" who in his speech referred to the war as one of the greatest educational forces which the world had ever experienced. A new force which had so far been dormant had been awakened, the force which lay with the womanhood of a country. In the fields, it was the woman of France who had sown the wheat which would feed the soldiers. In the factories she had devoted herself to the making of munitions. In the administrative and ministerial offices she had advantageously replaced those bureaucrats who sommonately had inscribed on their walls the motto "better hush up than risk scandal." You will agree with me, gentlemen, said M. Latappy in conclusion, that women are on the training ground for parliamentary representation. The United States are ahead of us. It is time we should follow in their footsteps.

The election for the presidency of the Senate resulted in 146 votes out of 148 being cast for M. Antonin Dubost.

"ches." But let not the cinema, after having been what its enemies have described as "the bad cinema," fall into the opposite error of earning for itself the name of "the good cinema." It must guard against moralizing tendencies. After a long day's work if I go to the cinema it is for amusement and not to attend what might just as well be an offshoot of the night school. I have even heard the cinema described as a colonizing agent; I do not know if attending such a show would induce many people to go to the colonies, but I do know that it would keep a great number away from the cinema. Nothing could be better than that a good story shown on the film should have a moral to it, but why be continually pointing the moral out? Why not let the audience see it for itself, or, if it must be pointed out, let it be done in a light and humorous way. La Fontaine provided his readers with morals, but then the "bonhomme" was a genius, and he always drew them at the end of his fables. Besides, the cinema does not represent fables; it deals with real life, which carries its own moral. Let it therefore be neither the "good" nor the "bad" cinema, but just the cinema.

SCOTTISH LOCAL TAXATION RETURNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
EDINBURGH, Scotland.—According to the annual local taxation returns for Scotland for the year 1914-1915, the ordinary receipts amounted to £19,690,312, as follows:

	P. C. of total
Assessment	£8,869,749 45.1
Imperial subventions and payments	3,134,190 15.9
Revenue-producing undertakings	£8,000,627 34.5
Miscellaneous sources	£85,749 4.5
	£19,690,312 100.0

Grants from Imperial sources, including Treasury contributions in lieu of rates on Government property, received by local authorities in Scotland or expended on their behalf, totaled £3,134,190.

Local authorities, so far as their expenditure was defrayed out of ordinary receipts, spent £19,536,374, as follows:

Various revenue-producing undertakings	£7,782,537
Common good	199,475
Other services	£11,574,362

"Other services" included the following: Poor relief £1,836,355; education, £4,198,990; public health (excluding water supply), £1,860,132; roads, £1,484,147; watching and kindred services, £34,502; other services, £11,360,436.

In regard to local rates the report states that the burden of local rates is steadily increasing. In 1893-1894 the average rate of assessment per £1 of gross rental was 2s. 11.6d.; in 1914-1915 it was 5s. 1.8d.—an increase in 21 years of 2s. 22.6d. per £1, or 73.6 per cent. This is mainly due to increased rates for purposes of poor-law, education, public health, water supply and roads, the average rates in respect of which have risen during the period approximately as follows: Poor-law, 3½d. per £1; education 8d. per £1; public health 6½d. per £1; water supply, 2d. per £1; roads, 2½d. per £1. During the same period the average rate of assessment per head of estimated population increased from 17s. 7d. to £1 17s. 4d., an increase of 19s. 9d. per head, or 112.3 per cent. Comparing 1914-1915 with 1913-1914, the average rate shows an increase of 2.5d. per £1 of gross rental, and of 1s. 8d. per head of estimated population.

LANCASHIRE AND FOOD PRODUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRESTON, England.—In accordance with a request made by the Board of Agriculture, the Lancashire War Agricultural Committee decided at a recent meeting at Preston to circulate widely a statement calling attention to the importance of increasing the food supply. It was decided by the committee that a survey of the County of Lancashire should be made, in order to ascertain what land was already being effectively cultivated, and to mark down land which could not be brought into proper cultivation before next year. As it is intended to utilize large areas of land, unsuitable for wheat, for the growing of oats and potatoes, one of the objects of the survey will be to obtain through the Board of Agriculture the necessary powers for such crops to be grown.

Although it is intended to give the Board of Agriculture powers for the compulsory plowing up of grass land where it would be advantageous, the Lancashire War Ag. cultural Committee expect that landowners will readily give permission to tenants for the plowing up of such land where it is likely to be profitable for the growing of crops.

Dealing with the question of farm labor the committee stated that the Board of Agriculture had arranged that existing labor on farms was not to be removed unless substitute labor could be provided, except in a small number of cases where a farm had more labor than it actually required. The committee had also decided, it was stated, to make inquiries throughout the county with a view to the distribution of seed potatoes among allotment holders and small holders, it being felt that with the distribution of the proper kind of seed a greatly increased yield could be obtained over crops raised from seed saved from land used year after year, without any additional increase in manure or labor.

There is another mistake which we have made in France with regard to the cinema, we have greatly overdone the film which deals with crime. But though the mistake was made it was not caused by evil intentions, and it is certainly an exaggeration to say that the cinema is a school for "apa-

IN THE LIBRARIES

Attention is called in the 1916 annual report of the Toronto Public Library to the ever-increasing interest of the children in the library and its national story hours. The circulation of juvenile books has more than trebled since 1912. Three branch libraries were opened during the past year, and a Provincial Library School established, an innovation which has proved a real success. Only a few weeks ago the treasures of the library were enriched by the gift of what is said to be the finest ornithological collection of pictures on this continent. They are the work of William Pope and were presented to the library by John Ross Robertson. The pictures are representative of Ontario when it was full of forests and the forests full of birds.

The growing interest of children in the public library is by no means confined to Canada. For instance, Miss Lydia M. Jacobs, the librarian of the Frederick County Free Library in Maryland, writes of the interest which the boys and girls there are showing in the library and its activities. The children's department was added about a year ago and the pupils from the fourth to the seventh grades were invited to visit it and received instruction in using the catalogue, finding books on the shelves, and were provided with application blanks so that they might become users of the library at once. One feature that especially attracted them was the catalogue game. The librarian had prepared slips with five titles, and the children were told to look in the catalogue to find the authors. They were so delighted with this game that they begged for more questions, and many of the boys have now answered six or eight sets. Those who answer correctly have their names posted on the bulletin board and check marks after their names for the extra sets of questions. The plan of having the children visit the library is succeeding, the librarian says, beyond her greatest hope.

If the appropriation for it were available, the first thing the public library of Geneva, Ill., would do would be to enlarge the building. "We need an audience room and a game room, I believe, more than anything else," writes the librarian, Miss Gertrude E. Aiken, and adds: "Geneva is a small town with a population of about 3000, and there is no place for the boys with unattractive homes to spend their evenings, except on the streets, or playing basketball at the school buildings, for which there is a small fee, and at the library. This has done a rather unusual thing in turning over to the children, for games, one half the reading room each Saturday night during the winter. The few grown people, however, who drop in to read, appear to take more pleasure in seeing 50 children thoroughly enjoy themselves than they would find in the quiet expected in a library. The Women's Club, which has always been a staunch supporter of the library, holds its bi-weekly meetings in the reading room. These are open to any who desire to remain."

The public library in Corona, Cal., had a little more money this is what the librarian, Miss Helen L. Coffin, says she would like to do with it: Buy a Century Dictionary and Atlas, best and latest edition, the latest edition of the Encyclopedie Britannica, a complete set of industrial and geographic stereoscopic views, a dozen or more fine records for the phonograph, and finish off the basement room for a lecture hall, meeting place for dramatic clubs, etc. "We are conducting," she explains, "a social center library in a town of 5000 people, more than half Mexicans. I could use with the Mexicans all the loose pictures and colored illustrations that I could gather together, for until they learn English, pictures talk to them better than books or people. We have a stereopticon and give picture nights once a week, which are popular."

More than 10,000 bound volumes were added to the Oberlin College library the past year, making the total number in the library somewhat over 164,000. In addition, the library had over 141,000 unbound volumes and pamphlets, and 5700 unbound volumes of standard newspapers. Prof. A. S. Root, librarian, is this year on special leave of absence, serving as principal of the library school of the New York Public Library.

There is one city at least in which modern poetry is extremely popular with patrons of the public library. That city is Springfield, Mass. An item in the February library bulletin tells the tale. In response to the popular interest in poetry, so runs the account, a collection of recent verse was brought together in the delivery room during November. It was so much used that it was kept there during December also, the books being returned to their regular places on the shelves the first of January. Since that time there have been so many inquiries for the collection, particularly from men,

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and so much regret expressed that it was no longer available, that it has been decided to place the books in the delivery room once more, where they will be found during February.

Thirty-seven libraries in 32 cities of the State have student librarians from the Wisconsin Library School doing field work with the librarians until the first of April. The students left Madison the last of January, and each will serve in two libraries before returning. The field practice work has been a part of the library school curriculum since its beginning. It gives students an opportunity to work out the theories they have learned in the classroom. The members of the faculty of the school have also left Madison, to spend two months visiting various libraries throughout the country, among them the 37 in which their students will be at work.

TRADE OF LADAKH WITH CENTRAL ASIA
SPecial to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Board of Trade are in receipt of information furnished by the assistant to the Resident in Kashgar for Leh, Ladakh (Mr. K. S. Fitz, I. C. S.), according to which the trade of Ladakh in the year ended March 31, 1915, was as shown in the following table, corresponding figures for the preceding year being added for purposes of comparison:

	Imports into Ladakh 1914-15 Rs.	Exports from Ladakh 1914-15 Rs.
Trade with Tibet.....	3,28,164	2,23,650
Do., Chinese-Turkestan.....	11,38,831	13,41,824
Total.....	14,66,995	15,65,474
	13,53,153	14,57,717

The increase in the trade with Tibet was due to the large quantity of merchandise bought by the Lupchak Commercial Mission during 1915-16, while it is thought that the decrease in the trade with Chinese Turkestan may have been due either to the fact that the value of the exports has been overstated, and that of the imports minimized, or to the fact that traders have large sums in credit or in depreciated currency lying idle in Yarkand awaiting the restoration of normal conditions; it is impossible, however, to elicit the actual facts from traders, whose main object is to conceal the profits of the Yarkand trade.

The imports of raw silk from Chinese Turkestan increased in value from 4,18,186 rupees to 5,33,924 rupees, a normal figure, as imports for the two previous years were below the average. The chief decreases in the export trade to Chinese Turkestan are shown under cotton and silk piece goods, spices, paints and dyes.

The new Changla-Shayak Valley route was fully open during the year, and was largely used during the earlier months of the season. Traders and carriers were, however, unanimous in expressing a preference for the old Nurba route for summer traffic, and nearly all elected to return by that route, in spite of the absence of any officially provided facilities for supplies and transport.

(a) The laborers must be employed within their own country upon works of public utility to the community, whilst it must be demonstrable that the whole community affected will suffer more from the omission than from the adoption of such measures.

(b) The labor in which the units are engaged must permit of the maintenance of the domestic life of the laborer.

(c) Under no circumstances may such forced labor be employed upon industrial work of a profit-producing nature.

(d) That such labor can only be exacted in lieu of taxation, and then only under definite administrative ordinances.

The abuse in this case is even more flagrant when labor is demanded not only not for the benefit of the community to which the laborers belong, but wholly against its interest and for the sole advantage of an enemy country. Indeed, the utter divergence of these German acts from any likeness to "administrative corvée" is revealed by the fact that the Germans have actually stopped the employment of Belgian labor by the provincial relief bodies—notably in Luxembourg—on works of real public utility. The society, therefore, utters a strenuous protest against such acts of wholesale slavery as grossly opposed to the professions of the powers expressed in international treaty instrument, and calls upon the neutral powers to intervene and to use every available diplomatic means to call Germany to account for such action and secure the restoration of the unfortunate people so enslaved to their homes.

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POTENT WORTH OF SIBERIA IS POINTED OUT

Mr. Lied Says Its Fertile Regions Are So Wide That Opportunities for Development Seem Almost Limitless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Siberia is now in a position similar to that occupied by America 40 years ago, and every indication points to a development of Siberia's resources surpassing the development which has made America a mighty and prosperous nation. This is the belief of Jonas Lied, F. R. G. S., widely recognized as an authority on the subject, who has just arrived in New York City for the purpose of spreading the gospel of Siberian opportunities. Mr. Lied is the Norwegian who invited Fridtjof Nansen to make a Siberian expedition with him some years ago, resulting in experiences which Nansen has recorded in a book. This book emphasizes the importance of the Northern route to the future of Siberia.

For seven years Mr. Lied has been telling Europe of the vast resources that lie more or less dormant in Siberia. Seven years ago the popular belief in Europe about Siberia was what it seems to be in America today, that it was a land to which Russian exiles were sent. Even today, in Petrograd, says Mr. Lied, there are thousands of people who do not realize the potential worth of Siberia. At the same time the Scandinavian colony in Petrograd has shown constant growth, because Scandinavians know of the rich land lying beyond awaiting full development.

Mr. Lied will give a series of lectures in this country and Canada, including one before the Harvard Club in this city Feb. 14 and one before the National Geographic Society in Washington on the 16th. In these lectures he will relate facts, with illustrations, indicative of Siberia's invaluable assets and opportunities for growth. He points out that the Siberian railway opened Siberia to development, and he emphasizes the fact that railroad building there has not been stopped by the war. There is a shortage of labor, of course, but this is relieved largely by the use of prisoners of war in construction work.

Siberia's size is so vast, he points out, and its fertile regions so wide, that opportunities for development seem limitless. The land has a population of 14,000,000. Along the Siberian railroad there are a number of cities of from 75,000 to 150,000 population. Siberia is 24 times the size of Germany. The American people should study Siberian conditions and should recognize there a country with a most prosperous future, for the Siberian people were keenly desirous of increasing production, manufacture and trade of all kinds.

Mr. Lied is founder and managing director of the Siberian Steamship, Manufacturing & Trading Company, Ltd., with offices in London, Petrograd and New York City. The offices here have just been opened. After the Lied expeditions had proved the feasibility of such a route, this company began running expeditions from England, around Norway and through the Arctic to the mouths of rivers down which produce and manufactures from interior Siberia had been shipped. Because of the submarine disturbances, however, Mr. Lied has decided to start his next expedition from New York City. This will enable the company, also, to buy from American sources many of the things it is difficult to get in England.

Mr. Lied plans to sail from Vancouver March 1, and his ships will sail from New York for Siberia some time in July.

Y. M. C. A. CAMPAIGN BRINGS IN \$37,874

Campaign workers reported \$37,874 collected during the first day of the six-day campaign to raise \$350,000 for a new Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. clubhouse in Charlestown for the enlisted men at the daily luncheon in the Boston City Club yesterday. Only nine of the 10 teams reported as the other is composed of out-of-town workers not able to reach Boston for the daily reports.

Grafton Cushing, presided at the meeting and Charles K. Cummins, captain of the building committee, told the teams that \$200,000 would be used to purchase land and building while \$150,000 would be laid aside as an endowment fund. E. O. Andrews, secretary of the Naval Y. M. C. A. in Newport, R. I., was a guest at the luncheon telling of the work the "Jackies" had done in Newport where they are replacing the Y. M. C. A. Building which was destroyed on Dec. 24, 1916, by working on it themselves and paying for the construction materials out of their salaries.

Pledges brought in by the teams were: Team 1, \$1105; team 2, \$235; team 3, \$280; team 4, \$500; team 6, \$1215; team 7, \$875; team 8, \$441; team 9, \$250. To this total of \$5085, the citizens committee, headed by J. Randolph Coolidge Jr., added \$32,789, of which \$13,783 was the nest egg of the fund. Nearly half of the amount was in large gifts.

VERMONT VETERANS DINE

The twenty-ninth annual dinner of the Vermont Veterans Association was held at Young's Hotel last night. Among the guests were Assistant Adjutant-General Nordell of the State Department, G. A. R., and Charles R. Bradley, superintendent of the Farm and Trades School. President Amos C. Bradford presided.

LEADING MEN OF COUNTRY TO HONOR LINCOLN

Some of Those Who Will Form Big Delegations to Cumberland Gap Celebration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—A big delegation of New England, New York and Washington men will leave this city next Saturday, Feb. 10, for Cumberland Gap, Tennessee, to attend a great Lincoln celebration planned there. They will make the trip by special train.

The celebration will mark the twentieth anniversary of the founding of Lincoln Memorial University, an institution conducted at the meeting place of Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee, which gives to the young men and women of the southern mountains a chance for an education.

At the same time that the train leaves Washington, another special will go from Chicago, with a western delegation of notables, headed by Mayor Thompson of Chicago.

The list of acceptances includes: William Hale Thompson, Mayor of Chicago; Marcus M. Marks, president of the Borough of Manhattan; Henry R. Rathbone, Illinois; Bainbridge Colby, New York; James E. Watson, United States Senator from Indiana; Robert L. Owen, United States Senator from Oklahoma; John K. Shields, United States Senator from Tennessee; Charles E. Townsend, United States Senator from Michigan; Jacob E. Meeker, Congressman from Missouri; George E. Foss, Congressman from Illinois; Max Pam, Illinois; Benjamin S. Hatchett, Michigan; H. C. Stuart, Governor of Virginia; Martin H. Glynn, former Governor of New York; Charles A. Towne, former United States Senator from Minnesota; Samuel W. McCall, Governor of Massachusetts; Adolph Lewisohn, New York; Alfred F. Hughes, president of Moore's Hill College, Indiana; J. A. Morehead, president of Roanoke College, Virginia; C. B. Slemp, Congressman from Virginia; Tom C. Rye, Governor of Tennessee; A. O. Stanley, Governor of Kentucky; Dr. William A. Shanklin, president of Wesleyan University; M. B. Adams, president of Georgetown College, Kentucky; D. E. Eggleston, president of Virginia Polytechnic Institute; W. S. Currell, president of the University of South Carolina; Henry S. Barker, president of the University of Kentucky; Jacob M. Dickinson, former Secretary of War, Illinois; Leslie M. Shaw, former Secretary of the United States Treasury; Joseph G. Cannon, Congressman from Illinois; Dr. Harvey D. Hoover, president of Carthage College, Illinois; R. A. Breed, president American Gas & Electric Company, New York; Frederic E. Kip, manufacturer and manufacturer, New York; Otto S. Stifel, Missouri; Thomas Penney, grand master, Masons of the State of New York; Franklin C. Rutan, investment bankers, Chicago; Henry Clews, New York; Lee Cook, Tennessee; Edwin T. Sanford, United States district judge, Tennessee; Brown Ayres, president of the University of Tennessee; Gen. Coleman Du Pont, New York; F. C. Hicks, New York; James C. McLaughlin, Michigan; Caleb Powers, Kentucky; Allen T. Treadway, Massachusetts; John M. Langley, Kentucky; George M. Young, North Dakota; John H. Small, North Carolina; Ben Johnson, Kentucky; Ezekiel S. Candler, Mississippi; James A. Frear, Wisconsin; Harry C. Woodard, D. R. Anthony, Jr., Kansas; C. Frank Reavis, Nebraska; Edward H. Wason, New Hampshire; Frank Lester Greene, Vermont; Joseph Walsh, Massachusetts; Harry E. Hull, Iowa; George M. Bowers, West Virginia; W. C. Houston, Tennessee; Louis Lombard, District of Columbia; William McCombs, former chairman Democratic National Committee; C. C. Calhoun, Clarence B. Miller, Minnesota; Charles H. Sloan, Nebraska; Merrill Moores, Indiana; William R. Wood, Indiana; C. N. McArthur, Oregon; Whitmell P. Martin, Louisiana; Thomas B. Dunn, Homer P. Snyder, New York; William W. Venable, Mississippi; R. N. Page, North Carolina; George F. O'Shaunessy, Rhode Island; Joe H. Eagle, Texas; Edward T. Taylor, Colorado; Philip P. Campbell, Kansas; Isaac Bacharach, New Jersey; John Q. Tilson, Connecticut; Dick T. Morgan, Oklahoma; Joseph W. Fordney, Michigan; Harry C. Woodard, West Virginia; Senator George W. Norris, Nebraska; William W. Wilson, Illinois; Albert Johnson, Washington; Sydney Anderson, Minnesota; Benjamin G. Humphreys, Mississippi; Edward J. King, Illinois; William P. Boland, Missouri; Scott Ferris, Oklahoma; Horace M. Towne, Iowa; Thaddeus H. Caraway, Arkansas; Isaac R. Sherwood, Roscoe C. McCulloch, Ohio; Sydney E. Mudd, Maryland; J. Kuhio Kalanianaole, Hawaii; E. P. Fairchild, New Jersey; Henry S. Graves, National Forester; R. Chapin Jones, State Forester, Virginia; W. N. Best, New York.

HARVARD ILLUSTRATED BOARD

The Harvard Illustrated board competition will open on Feb. 12 and continue for 12 weeks. Places are open in the news, art, photographic and business departments. Any member of the freshman or sophomore classes of Harvard may compete. The competition will be enlivened by the introduction of a special contest for the art department.

JUDGE CABOT TO SPEAK

Frederick P. Cabot, judge of the Boston Juvenile Court, will speak at the West End School Center Forum on Friday at 8 p. m. on the "Problem of the Parent and Child." A musical program will be furnished by the Boston Girls' High School Glee Club and the Boston Newsboys' Club full band.

BILL FOR BOSTON POLICE TO LIST VOTERS FAVERED

Committee on Election Laws of the Massachusetts Legislature Votes to Favorably Report Measure of Senator Hormel

Action was taken on some of the numerous important political bills pending before it by the Committee on Election Laws of the Massachusetts Legislature late yesterday, including a vote to report favorably Senator Hormel's bill taking away the listing of voters in the city of Boston from the Board of Assessors and giving it again to the police. Representative Sawyer of Ware reserved his right to dissent.

The measure was filed by Senator Hormel and was opposed at the hearing by Police Commissioner O'Meara who stated that the police had work enough to do without undertaking the listing of voters.

The important temperance bill before this committee, that of changing the time of voting on the licensed saloon question from the city and town elections to the State election—a change greatly desired by the liquor traffic—was considered, but action was delayed pending a poll of the absent committee members. Those present were about evenly divided over the question. The prohibition leaders of the State anticipated some support of this liquor bill within the committee, but are confident of defeating it, even if it is reported favorably.

It was voted to report adversely on the bill to have the vote on the license question in Boston taken once in four years, rather than annually, as at present. This bill was favored by the liquor traffic because it would do away with the "annual turmoil" caused by the prohibitionists' campaign of education against the saloon.

The committee decided to report adversely the bill to allow women to vote on the license saloon question.

Like adverse action was taken on the bill to repeat the party enrollment system accepted by the voters on a referendum at the recent State election.

There is a division of sentiment within the committee, which a poll of the entire membership will have to decide, on the bill to provide for the nomination of candidates for secretary of state, treasurer, auditor and attorney general by conventions, instead of by direct vote.

The committee voted to report "leave to withdraw" on several measures including the following bills: Increasing the number of signatures required on a nomination paper for State primaries; to give information to voters on question in State elections; for the free transportation of voters at elections; to prohibit public officials from serving on political committees.

The bill providing for the nomination of all State officers except Governor and Lieutenant-Governor in convention was held pending a poll of the committee, as was also the bill to have the vote on the granting of liquor licenses taken at the State election.

CAMBRIDGE AUDIT ORDERED

An audit of the books of the city was authorized by the Cambridge City Council last night upon recommendation of the Committee on Finance. Edward A. Counihan, Mayor's clerk, who was appointed city treasurer to replace Henry F. Lehan, a holdover from the previous Administration, was not confirmed last night. The Council rejected the appointment of Alfred J. Bibby to the office of city messenger, to replace A. F. Montgomery.

HIGHWAY ENGINEERS DINE

Engineering department employees of the Massachusetts Highway Commission dined at the Crawford House last night, and had as guests Col. William S. Sohier and James P. Synan of the commission. F. M. Stuart presided.

PROMOTION OF DR. GRAYSON IS UP IN SENATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—After spending practically the entire afternoon in executive session considering President Wilson's nomination of past Asst. Surg. Cary T. Grayson to be medical director in the Navy, with rank of rear admiral, the Senate adjourned yesterday without confirming this nomination. At an evening session the Senate made considerable progress on the calendar.

Efforts of Senator Poindexter, Republican, of Washington to bring out into the open the discussion of the Grayson promotion over the heads of 127 officers, his seniors in the Navy, were frustrated by the Democrats, who were sustained by the Vice-President in their contention that the question should be considered behind closed doors and the galleries were ordered cleared.

Before the executive session was ordered, however, Senator Poindexter found opportunity to assail the advancement of Dr. Grayson, President Wilson's personal friend and naval aid, holding that such promotions constituted "such danger to the morale and personnel of the Navy that it involves the national safety and defense."

The Senator held that, since the objections to Dr. Grayson's promotion are not personal and do not touch his qualification, but, rather, "his lack of qualification" for the rapid advance, the subject of confirmation ought to be considered in open session.

HARDWARE MEN HAVE ANNUAL CONVENTION

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The New England Hardware Dealers Association opened its annual convention in this city Tuesday afternoon with delegates in attendance from all of the six states.

President Henry M. Sanders of Boston said: "The past two years have been especially trying to the hardware merchants. The constant advance in the cost of goods makes it difficult to show a profit."

Other speakers and their subjects were: "The way of buying," Frank E. Plerson of Pittsfield; "The Necessity of Right Buying," James Stockbridge of Watertown; "Buying Knowledge," D. Fletcher Barber of Boston; "Buying Markets," F. Alexander Chandler of Boston.

Arrangements were advanced for holding a big exhibition in this city next year. Tuesday night there was a banquet and ball at Hotel Kimball with addresses by President Sanders and others.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY MEETS

The New England Agricultural Society held its annual meeting at the Quincy House yesterday and voted to hold its annual fair in Worcester, opening on Labor Day, Sept. 3. These officers were elected: President, C. M. Winslow of Brandon, Vt.; vice-presidents, C. H. Ellsworth of Worcester, John W. Wheeler of Salem, N. H.; J. B. Palmer of Norwich, Conn.; R. M. Bowen of Buttonwoods, R. I.; H. L. Whitney of Hebron, Me., and F. A. Drew of South Burlington, Vt.; secretary, Leland F. Herrick of Worcester; treasurer, Hon. Warren Brown of Hampton Falls, N. H.

ELECTRIFICATION OPPOSED

Attorneys for three railroads opposed the electrification of the lines within the metropolitan district before the Committee on Railroads today. George L. Barnes for the New Haven, Charles S. Pierce for the Boston & Maine, and George L. Fernald for the Boston & Albany, all claimed that the cost, under present financial conditions, made electrification impossible.

Jean P. Nickerson for the United Improvement Association, and Representatives Daniel W. Casey and William J. Manning of South Boston spoke for the measures.

February Sale of ORIENTAL RUGS

James McCreery & Co.

NEW YORK

34th Street

ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY

McCreery "Master-Made" Furniture

At Half and Less Than Half Price



Ten-piece Dining-Room Suite, as illustrated; made of finest Mahogany, with Ebony inlay; all crocheted Mahogany fronts; including Buffet, China Cabinet, Extension and Side Tables, Five Side Chairs and One Arm Chair. **350.00** regularly 700.00

Jacobean Oak Arm Rocker.....**12.00** regularly 25.00

Mahogany Chairs or Rockers,—upholstered in Tapestry. regularly 40.00, **19.50**

Jacobeon Oak Chairs or Rockers,—upholstered in Tapestry. regularly 40.00, **18.75**

Mahogany Arm Chair,—upholstered in Denim. regularly 60.00, **18.75**

Five-piece Chamber Suites in Ivory Enamel finish. regularly 600.00, **298.00**

Fumed Oak Desk.....regularly 49.00, **24.50**

Fumed Oak Desk.....regularly 29.00, **14.50**

Mahogany Toilet Tables.....**9.75** regularly 21.00 to 25.00

Three-piece Chamber Suite in Ivory Enamel finish, consisting of Toilet Table, Chiffonier and Bed. regularly 350.00, **175.00**

Mahogany Library Table.....**15.00** regularly 30.00

Mahogany Library Tables.....**22.50** regularly 55.00

Dresser and Chiffonier, in Ivory Enamel finish. regularly 275.00, pr. **137.50**

One Set Inlaid Dining Chairs—Three Side Chairs and two Arm Chairs. Set of five. regularly 100.00, **39.50**

Ten-piece Heppelwhite Model Dining-Room Suite. regularly 475.00, **237.50**

Mahogany Settees,—upholstered in Velour. regularly 45.00, **22.50**

Mahogany Arm Chair,—upholstered in Velour. regularly 30.00, **15.00**

Mahogany Toilet Tables.....**8.75** regularly 21.00

Beds in Ivory Enamel finish,—Twin size...**25.00** regularly 60.00

Tapestry Sofa with loose cushions.....**62.50** regularly 125.00

Queen Anne Model Sofa with loose cushions in Velour. regularly 30.00, **15.00**

Redfern
Porsets

We are responsible for every Redfern Model we fit, knowing full well the real corset test is in the wearing.

Back Lace-Front Lace

SWISS PEOPLE ARE READY TO DEFEND GROUND

Country Would Permit No Violation of Territory — Faces Many Difficult Tasks

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland.—The question that has more or less occupied the Swiss press and political circles has for some time been whether Germany would violate Swiss territory, in order to take the French in the rear in the Vosges. So far as words go, Switzerland has received assurances from Germany on the subject of a most comprehensive character. These assurances have been given point by a speech made at Geneva by M. Motta, a former President of the Swiss Federation, and by the statements of M. Schultess, the President for 1917-1918. These gentlemen have said in the plainest terms that were Switzerland invaded by any power she would defend herself to the last man. There can be no doubt that MM. Motta and Schultess expressed their own convictions and those of their countrymen. It remains, however, equally plain that these statements have nothing to do with what the German army may or may not decide upon as what it would probably call a necessary action.

Observers, who know a good deal and whose opinion is worthy of serious attention, say that without any question Switzerland would defend herself very keenly. Not only would National sentiment inspire such a defense, but self-interest would make it imperative. A glance at the map shows at once that if the Germans entered the Helvetic States at one point, Italy would do the same at another and France at a third, or at least one corresponding to the German-Austrian point of entry. All other questions aside, this would dismember Switzerland for the time being, and the severest critics of Swiss politics would hardly argue that the Swiss would invite such a condition of things. If the situation is doubtful, it is due entirely to a condition of doubt and uncertainty that the Central Empires have created in the last three years.

Switzerland even today, long after the federation became a fact, feels the effect of the long domination of the Bernese republic over the romance cantons. The question of language is another influence that is felt, but it is not so great as it was. It must be remembered that French, Italian and German are the recognized languages of Switzerland, and with the difference of language goes one of race and customs. In some cases very marked. It may be said roughly that the French-speaking cantons are for the Allies. The German-speaking cantons have not the same feelings. For years they have had a great influx of German tourists and traders. They have followed German models and have read German newspapers. The character of the news and the opinions in such newspapers, is too well known for discussion. In the Ticino where Italian is spoken and the civilization is Latin, the feeling is different again. In the Engadine, so near to Italy and Austria, the influences are of a curiously mixed kind. The faces of the people show that they are not Germanic, there is a type of domestic architecture quite apart from German or Romance Switzerland, the inhabitants talk Rdmantsch, some Italian, and a German of a purity that has moved the admiration of the Baedeker philologist. Germans flocked into the canton before the war, especially to such places as St. Moritz, they have spent a great deal of money and have undoubtedly aided in the prosperity of the most beautiful area in Switzerland.

If all these facts are taken into consideration, and they are but a very small part of the facts indeed, the difficulty of the task for Swiss statesmen can be understood. One thing may be said; in trying to reckon the tendencies of Switzerland at this moment, four elements must be considered, to wit: The Swiss people, the Swiss General Staff, the Swiss political-economical situation, and certain groups of peace propagandists. The first three are purely national, the fourth is what is sometimes called, like high finance, "international," and is carefully to be distinguished from a truly popular Swiss movement for a peace that shall be achieved at any cost of whatsoever character. Such a popular movement does not exist, whatever the politicians may choose to say in their notes. The Swiss wants peace; he is hampered by the war, the national debt has grown, he is faced at home by a distinct spread of militarism. But it by no means follows that, sentiment or no sentiment, the Swiss has not formed his own conclusions, or that these conclusions lead him, in whatever canton, to believe that any peace brought about now would make his position any safer or defer another war by a single day.

SAVINGS PLAN FOR PUPILS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TERRELL, Tex.—On Feb. 1 the public schools of Terrell will adopt a savings plan for the pupils. Each student will be given the opportunity to deposit with the teacher in their grade whatever amount the pupil desires to place in a savings account, which will be deposited in one of the banks of the city by the teacher, parents being given the option of selecting the bank in which their children's money will be deposited. The purpose of the plan is to encourage thrift among the pupils of the schools.

SUFFRAGE RIGHTS IN WEST INDIES NEW PROBLEM

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The purchase of the Danish West Indies presents a new suffrage problem to the Congress of the United States because the women of the islands now possess rights of suffrage equal to those of men. It is probable that separate Government for the islands will be provided. Marked opposition has been manifested to a plan to include the islands in the Porto Rican Government.

Senator Shafroth of Colorado, recently conferred with Senator Stone, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, concerning the legislation necessary for the Danish West Indies. It was decided that nothing should be written into the Porto Rican bill concerning the newly acquired islands both because of opposition there and because, in Senator Stone's opinion, actual possession of the islands will not come about for several months.

When the subject of Danish West Indian legislation comes before Congress, officers of the National American Woman Suffrage Association will urge the retention of the rights now possessed by the women of the islands. They take the position that the United States, the first country to declare that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," should permit the women of the islands to retain their existing suffrage rights. These rights, denied to women in many states of this country, were granted to the women of Denmark by the King.

PARIS WELCOMES SWISS DELEGATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—A number of Swiss delegates who have been visiting France in connection with work in aid of war sufferers were recently welcomed at the Sorbonne by M. Stephen Pichon, president of the committee "Effort de France et des Armées." M. Pichon referred to the marks of sympathy and devotion which Switzerland had given in 1870 and during the present war to French military and civilian prisoners of war.

He thanked the delegates for having come to Paris at the present time, thus showing their friendliness towards France. M. Steeg, Senator, also spoke in grateful terms of the great work accomplished by Switzerland, both through her Government and by means of the International Red Cross Committee. M. Lardy, the Swiss Minister in Paris, in reply spoke of the admiration with which the calm courage of the French people inspired him. If Switzerland were threatened, added M. Lardy, our soldiers would also devote themselves to defending the safety of their country, their freedom and their honor.

Among those present at the Sorbonne ceremony were MM. Justin Godart, Cruppi, Maurice Barres, André Lebon and Barthou. The Swiss delegates included MM. Ador, president of the International Red Cross Committee; Marc Peter, president of the Geneva Grand Council, and Chauvet, the Mayor of Geneva.

OHIO SENATE VOTES SUFFRAGE RESOLVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, O.—The antisuffragists scored their first victory when the Holden resolution, proposing universal suffrage by constitutional amendment, to be ratified by the people, passed the Senate, 28 to 7. The resolution was backed by the "antis" to sidetrack the Reynolds bill, giving women presidential vote suffrage. The amendment has always been defeated in a State-wide vote.

M. RADOSLAVOFF FOR PEACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany—According to the German version of M. Radoslavoff's recent reply to his critics in the Sobranje, a summary of which was cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, the Bulgarian Premier concluded his remarks on the offer of negotiations made by the Central Powers as follows: We are ready to conclude peace because we want to end the war. We will make concessions in the name of humanity and for the benefit of all nations. I am in possession of documents which prove that our opponents recognize our right and what we are demanding. Some of the German papers emphasized the latter statement and the reference to concessions by printing them in large type.

WOMEN WANT PRISON REFORM

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Every woman's club in New Jersey having membership in the State Federation of Women's clubs has received a letter and resolution on prison reform signed by Mrs. John B. Webb of Glen Ridge, chairman of the federation's department of industrial and social conditions, and Mrs. John R. Schermerhorn of East Orange, chairman of the department of legislation, says the Post. The resolution resolves that the women of New Jersey strongly urge immediate and thorough investigation and reform of the New Jersey prison system and pledge their support to legislation for this end.

STUDY OF SPOKANE INDIAN

SPOKANE, Wash.—The Smithsonian Institute will give assistance along various lines to the Spokane Historical Society in tracing the history of the Spokane Indian. Prof. Leo J. Frachtenberg of the institution states, says the Chronicle. The institute has conducted a study of the Salish Indians, one of the great 58 groups, and of which the Spokane Indian is a subdivision.

SAMOA GERMAN KEPT IN HOMES EVERY EVENING

British Military Official Administers Government With Little Friction

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUVA, Fiji—Giving his impressions of a visit to Samoa, resident of this city, recently returned home, says that the Government is administered by Colonel Logan, appointed by the New Zealand Defense Department, as it is under military occupation. Everything is done with military precision, he adds, even to the landing of tourists. Everybody is more or less under supervision. The tourist's passport has to be used by a representative of the administrator and, until this is done, one cannot move about. There is, of course, nothing to hinder the movements of any bona fide person.

The combined cost of freight and passenger rates, when they go along with their goods to market, is too great to compete with the ponies.

This points to the moral, say many, that good concrete highways, which might be built for \$20,000 a mile, would be more useful than a railway at \$35,000 per mile. There are practically no good roads in the interior and it is a good region for raising cattle and horses, but, being hills and forested in many parts, it cannot be traversed like the plains in other countries.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE PLEA IN SCOTLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—A deputation organized by the Scottish University Women's Suffrage Union, supported by the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, was recently received by Mr. C. N. Johnston, K. C. M. P., the recently elected member of Parliament for the Universities of St. Andrews and Edinburgh.

"The court of the chief justice, Mr. Roberts, manages everything and has taken over all the estates left by the German administration. Under the German régime the court regulated most things, including the sale and marketing of property. This complicated matters for the incoming administration and made it difficult to carry on under the ideas of the New Zealand Government, which ideas were very different."

One thing of interest to the visitor at Samoa is the wreck of a German warship, which has been on the reef since 1889. The harbor of Apia is handicapped for trade purposes by the presence of a reef inside the main reef and between the anchorage and the shore. This makes landing a difficult operation, and lighters will always be required. A wharf, to be useful, would have to be a quarter of a mile long.

From the water one has a beautiful view of the hills. The seashore at Apia is semicircular, and as the hill is similarly shaped, the view from the harbor is very attractive. At night the place is brilliantly lighted and there is usually a gathering of natives around a bonfire. The general effect is weird, but beautiful.

IRELAND TO INCREASE PRODUCTION OF FOOD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—With a view to increasing the food production of the country, regulations applying to Ireland have been issued recently by the authorities at Dublin Castle. The amount of arable land in the possession of any occupier which must be cultivated is stated, and any failure to comply with the requirements will be deemed a summary offense. In cases where no part of a holding was cultivated in 1916, one-tenth of the area of the holding comes under the new cultivation scheme. Where any part of a holding was cultivated in 1916 a portion equal to that cultivated, and an additional one-tenth of the area of the holding, must be brought under cultivation, providing the occupier shall not be required to cultivate more than half the area of a holding. In cases of a holding of less than 10 acres, or any holding declared in writing by the Irish Department, not later than March 25, 1917, to be of less service for the production of food than for use in some other manner, the regulation does not apply.

Land under the first or second year's crop of rye-grass is deemed cultivated, and the regulation is to have effect notwithstanding any agreement or covenant regarding the use of holdings, any penal clauses in such agreements being abrogated.

APPEAL TRIBUNAL CRITICIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DOUGLAS, Isle of Man—At a recent meeting of the Manx House of Keys a report was read by the chairman of the local tribunal appointed by the House under the Military Service Acts, in which it was stated that 1703 applications for exemption had come before the tribunal, of which only 79 had been refused. This fact the chairman considered pointed to the conclusion that the most eligible men had enlisted voluntarily. Arising from the report a member of the appeal tribunal vigorously attacked the tribunal for what he considered the gross inconsistencies characterizing their decisions, owing to the want of a settled policy in connection with the hearing and the deciding of appeals from decisions given by the local tribunals.

WOMEN WANT PRISON REFORM

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NEW PANAMA LINE AVOIDED BY NATIONS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA, R. P.—It is reported that the natives and farmers in the province of Chiriqui still adhere to the custom of "packing" their produce into town on their ponies instead of using the new Chiriqui Railway, which was built at a cost of some \$3,000,000 and completed last year. Lack of proper marketing and trading facilities may partly account for this. The natives are accustomed to selling their produce from their ponies' backs, and have never been accustomed to forwarding the products to merchants on that account.

The combined cost of freight and passenger rates, when they go along with their goods to market, is too great to compete with the ponies.

This points to the moral, say many, that good concrete highways, which might be built for \$20,000 a mile, would be more useful than a railway at \$35,000 per mile. There are practically no good roads in the interior and it is a good region for raising cattle and horses, but, being hills and forested in many parts, it cannot be traversed like the plains in other countries.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET IS ERRATIC IN ITS COURSE

Upswing in War Issues Begins After They Have Had Irregular Reaction—Stocks Sell Off at the Close

At the end of the first 15 minutes of trading in the New York stock market today there began a strong upward movement in the so-called war issues. Previous to this upswing there was a very uneven movement in this class of stock, as well as the list as a whole, with gains and losses mixed. Baldwin advanced nearly two points from yesterday's closing figure, and Crucible rose more than two points from its earlier low point. Other shares of this order, which had been heavy at first, recovered and made net gains. New Haven Railroad was strong this morning.

Studebaker rose a large fraction. International Mercantile Marine preferred rallied point from its opening quotation.

There were small and irregular price changes in the fore part of the session on the Boston Stock Exchange today. There was little of interest.

Both markets continued to rise, particularly the war stocks in New York.

Crucible opened off 2 points in New York at 66 and then rose more than 3 points during the first half of the session. Baldwin opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 55 $\frac{1}{4}$ and after receding to 52 $\frac{1}{4}$ moved up more than 6 points. Central Leather opened unchanged at 83 $\frac{1}{4}$ and advanced to 88 before midday. Goodrich opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 55 $\frac{1}{4}$ and rose 3 points further. Lackawanna Steel was up $\frac{1}{4}$ at the opening at 78 $\frac{1}{4}$ and moved up nearly 2 points further. Sloss-Sheffield, Republic Steel, U. S. Steel, New York Air Brake, Westinghouse and Maxwell were in demand at higher prices. Around midday the buying became less urgent and prices eased off, the tone becoming heavy.

Alaska Gold was weak in both New York and Boston. Tamarack opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ in Boston at 54 $\frac{1}{4}$, moved up 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ further and then sagged off. Gulf common opened off $\frac{1}{4}$ at 96 $\frac{1}{4}$, receded to 95 $\frac{1}{4}$, moved up to 97 and again sagged off. American Smelting and Arizona Commercial recorded good net gains before midday.

Weakness in Canadian Pacific was about the only feature of the early afternoon trading in New York. Pittsburgh Coal and Texas Company were strong. Business was quiet and price changes were unimportant at the beginning of the last hour. The local market continued dull.

New York total sales, \$99,300 shares; \$3,519,000 bonds.

MASSACHUSETTS OPENS BOND BIDS

State Treasurer Burrill of Massachusetts opened bids this noon for the \$4,024,100 4 per cent serial bonds, as follows: R. L. Day & Co., Harris, Forbes & Co. and Estabrook & Co., jointly, 100; 84; Old Colony Trust Company, National City Company and Adams & Co., jointly, 100; 319; Blodgett & Co., Curtis & Sanger, Merrill, Oldham & Co. and Blake Bros. & Co., jointly, 100; 597. These syndicate bids were for all or none. No other bids were received.

BOND AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago, and year ago:

Decrease from
Mo Yr
Highest grade rails, 94.64 .57 1.08 *40
Second grade rails, 90.97 .43 .74 .37
Public utility bonds, 95.59 .04 .68 **77
Industrial bonds, 97.64 .08 .67 .73
Combined aver., 94.71 .28 .79 .00

*Increase.

NEW STEEL CONCERN

DOVER, Del.—Charter was filed here for the Elland Steel Company, capital \$30,000,000, to manufacture iron, steel, copper, lead, zinc and metallic compounds of all kinds.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Show rain and warmer tonight; Thursday snow flurries, colder in afternoon or night; fresh to strong southwest wind.

For Southern New England: Snow or rain and warmer tonight; Thursday snow flurries; colder in afternoon or night on main.

For Northern New England: Snow flurries tonight and probably Thursday; warmer tonight; colder Thursday except in east Maine.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

S. a.m. 23 10 a.m. 26
12 noon 32

IN OTHER CITIES

8 a.m.
Albany 45
Buffalo 22
Chicago 28
Cincinnati 30
Denver 54
Jacksonville 40
Kansas City 48
Nantucket 34
New Orleans 50
New York 20
Philadelphia 22
Miami 37
Portland, Me. 10
Des Moines 28
Portland, Ore. 44
San Francisco 48
St. Louis 34
Washington 26

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 6:52 High water.
Sun sets 5:06 11:33 a.m.; 11:59 p.m.
Length of day 10:14 Moon rises 5:56 p.m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 5:36 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Sale
AjaxRubber	70	71	70	71
Alaska Gold	8	8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Allis-Chal.	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Allis-Chalpf.	83	84	83	84
Am B Sugar.	99	100	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	98
Am B Supgf.	95	95	95	95
Am Can.	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Canpf.	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Car Fy.	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	66	64	64
Am Car Fy.	117	117	117	117
Am H & L	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	13
Am H & L pf.	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am IceSe	25	25	25	25
Am Linseed.	18	18	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Linsdpf.	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Loco.	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Smelt'g.	99	100	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Smelt pf.	115	115	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Zinc pf.	37	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	37
Am Zinc pf.	67	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	66	66
Anaconda	76	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$
Asso Oil.	72	72	72	72
Atl Bir & Atl.	14	14	14	14
Atchison.	103	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
Atchison pf.	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
At Coast Li.	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$
At Gulfctf.	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
At Gulfptcf.	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	57	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bald Loco.	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	53
BaldLoco pf.	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bald & Ohio pf.	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bald & Ohio pf.	73	73	73	73
Barrett Co.	121	121	121	121
BethSteel.	410 $\frac{1}{2}$	415	405	405
BethSteel wi.	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	127 $\frac{1}{2}$
BethSteel rts.	28	25	25	25
BethSteel rts.	9	9	9	9
BIGoodrich.	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brook RT.	68	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$
BurnsBros.	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	106	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	106
Butte & Sup.	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cal Petrol.	23	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
CalPetrolpf.	53	54	53	54
CanPacific.	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	154 $\frac{1}{2}$	148 $\frac{1}{2}$	149 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ct Leather.	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ct Leatherpf.	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chau Motor.	99	99	99	99
Chef & Ohio.	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$
CM & StPaul.	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
CM & StP pf.	119	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chi & Alt.	17	17	17	17
Chi & GWest.	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chi & GWestpf.	35	35	35	35
Chi & NW.	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	118
Chi R1 cft.	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chi R1 cfts.	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chile Cop.	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chino Cop.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
CluPeabody.	70	70	70	70
Col Fuel.	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
Con Can.	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$
Con Gas.	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	125 $\frac{1}{2}$
Col Gas & El.	41	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
ComProd.	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
CornProd.	102	102	102	102
CornProdpf.	102	102	102	102
CruSteel pf.	113	113	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cuban C Sug.	41	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cuban C Spf.	90	90	90	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
Del Huds.	146	146	146	146
Denver pf.	26	26	25	25
Del Edison.	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	142 $\frac{1}{2}$	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	143 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dome Min.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2$

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

LOCAL WOOL MARKET HAS PRICE RISE

Asking Figures a Cent to Two Cents Higher Since Relations Between United States and Germany Were Broken Off

The most noteworthy feature of the local wool market within the past week has been the strengthening of prices following President Wilson's recent action in severing relations with Germany. What the ultimate result will be is a matter of great conjecture, but the fact remains that asking prices are now a cent, and in some cases even two cents, above quotations before the diplomatic break.

United States is not adequately supplied at the present time with clothing for an army such as it may subsequently seem best to have prepared. Therefore it is not unlikely that contracts will be made in large number after bids have been sought. The volume of wool which is produced in the United States falls short of covering entirely domestic needs. In addition Great Britain has taken over a large cargo of wool which had been consigned to importers in Boston and which was to have left Buenos Aires last week. She will undoubtedly continue to take over further consignments and the hope of getting wool from the London market is practically out of the question at present.

The cargo at Buenos Aires was estimated at \$1,000,000 and about 8000 bales had been loaded in the hold of ships when the orders for transference came. To make up this deficit caused by the British Government, a Norwegian steamship has been chartered to bring a quantity of wool to Boston.

Freight rates here have advanced to 10 per cent from the former rate of 2 or 3 per cent and are now as high as those of the French steamers.

Dealers have been doing much in the way of speculative buying, on scoured wools chiefly, of late, but actual sales for the week do not much exceed 2,000,000 pounds. Buyers for large mills have operated quietly in the market, picking up lots wherever prices were made attractive, despite the fact that the majority of these large mills are covered, as far as raw material is concerned, for two or three months ahead. The smaller mills are having a more difficult task to fulfill requirements and many of them have been postponing purchases in the hope that prices would be easier later on. In this they have been disappointed, because the market, within the last few days, has exceeded all former expectations of high levels. More than four-fifths of a cargo of wool which reached Boston the past week from South America was consigned directly to the mills. The establishment of a branch of the First National Bank of Boston at Buenos Aires is expected to facilitate trade with South America to a marked degree.

Worsted openings in the men's wear trade are being looked for eagerly. Most of the recent buying in this branch of the market has been in woolen goods. Marked advances over last season's quotations are to be noted in both lines. The dress goods market is progressing, as far as sales are concerned, and many lines have been withdrawn after a comparatively short time on the market. Advances in this branch of the trade, also, have been made. More lines are likely to be brought forward this week.

The condition of affairs is more than equal to that of former years and those dealers who thought top prices had been reached, have come to the conclusion they may as well look for still further advances, judging from the trend of affairs during the week just passed.

No additional information has, as yet, been received concerning the shipments of carpet wools from Great Britain and the added difficulties in the matter of shipping, including insurance and freight rates, make the outcome seem all the more uncertain. The wool is not here. There is no denying the fact, and even if the amount is small, it must be remembered that every little helps, especially at this time. United States should look with favor upon any source by which needs may be adequately covered.

United States cannot hope for receipt of much Cape wool, if any, and South American grades will, in large part, be brought in to take their place. After the western clip comes forward, shearing taking place about the last of April or the first of May, it will be known more nearly how the situation stands. The Government is not likely to requisition the new fleeces, except in the event of actual hostilities, but large orders for food supplies have gone forward this week and it is only natural for the Government to call for bids on army clothing, including blankets.

The Minimum Wage Commission has just secured the passage of a law making the minimum wage for women workers on women's garments \$8.75 a week. This is a substantial increase for the lowest paid women workers. Although it is not considered an entirely adequate sum on which a woman can live, still it means much to these garment workers, who do not have steady employment, as a general rule, throughout the year. The large dry goods stores of Boston by their consent and cooperation made it possible for the mills to take this step.

HIGHER PRICES FOR LUMBER ARE DUE TO DEMAND

Treasurer Martin A. Brown of the Woodstock Lumber Company has just returned from a periodic business trip to the Pacific coast and the South. He says: "My observations have convinced me that the higher prices prevailing for lumber are not based merely upon desire of manufacturers to keep pace with advances in other lines, but rather upon the rule of supply and demand. If operating costs in New England were properly taken into consideration, prices would be higher."

Farmers throughout the country are very prosperous and are using a large amount of timber for building, and the railroads have now become big buyers. Even if demand for building from other than these two sources should be 50 per cent less than in 1916, consumption will this year be greater than output.

This situation, with the facts that wholesalers and retailers have been slow to buy or accumulate stock, on account of increasing prices, and that mill men have sought to move all they could on a seemingly high market, has reduced lumber on hand to comparatively small amount.

In my opinion, it will be impossible for manufacturers to sell lumber for less than the present prices and make even the same margin of profit that they were making a year ago, for the reason that labor, operating and freight are now absorbing 65@80 per cent of selling prices. Oats, corn, flour and all principal foods of working forces, together with supplies and equipment, have jumped 50@60 per cent and labor has risen 20@50 per cent. Manufacturers are obliged to operate with small crews. Cost of production continues to advance in all directions. Meanwhile the current prices of lumber are only about 20 per cent above last year's."

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING'S YEAR

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Profits of Corn Products Refining Company for year ended Dec. 31, 1916, after all charges including interest and depreciation, totaled \$6,000,000, compared with an estimate of \$5,000,000 made by the company in latter part of last year. Regular preferred dividend of 7 per cent called for approximately \$2,100,000, leaving \$3,900,000 for the common. The common dividend of 1% per cent and labor has risen 20@50 per cent. Manufacturers are obliged to operate with small crews. Cost of production continues to advance in all directions. Meanwhile the current prices of lumber are only about 20 per cent above last year's."

AMERICAN WOOLEN CO. WITHDRAWS FALL GOODS LINES

American Woolen Company has withdrawn all of its lines of goods for next fall delivery, the selling season for which has been under way for several weeks. The action comes rather unexpectedly and at a time when manufacturing clothiers are understood to have contracted for only 80 per cent to 85 per cent of their full requirements.

The decision of the American Woolen Company is construed primarily as a preparedness move to clear the decks for a probable flux of clothing orders from the Government in the event of hostilities with Germany. There is small doubt that if an army is recruited heavy orders will have to be handled by the big woolen concern as with the exception of a Pennsylvania mill, it alone is able to turn out certain classes of cloth for military wear.

To equip an army of 1,000,000 men would necessitate the production of some 15,000,000 yards of overcoatings, shirtings, suits and blankets, and would take all the capacity of the Woolen company for the next four months.

Coming at a time when American Woolen has rising \$40,000,000 of unfilled orders it is obvious the part of wisdom to go slow on further commercial bookings. A declaration of war would act like a bollard upon a manufacturing condition already near at its limit.

DIVIDENDS

Detroit United Railway declared regular quarterly dividend of 1% per cent, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 16.

Langston Monotype Machine Company declared a quarterly dividend of 1% per cent, payable Feb. 28 to stock of record Feb. 17.

Trustees of the Franklin Savings Bank of Boston have declared the usual dividend at the rate of 4 per cent, payable Feb. 10.

Becker Milling Machine Company declared dividend of 1% per cent on its preferred stock, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 20.

The Electric Investment Corporation has declared a dividend of 1% per cent on the preferred stock, payable Feb. 21 to holders of record Feb. 10.

American Cotton Oil Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock, payable March 1 to holders of record Feb. 15.

Studebaker Corporation declared regular quarterly dividend of 1% per cent on preferred and 2% per cent on the common stocks, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 20.

Studebaker Corporation has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent on the common and of 1% per cent on the preferred stocks, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 20.

American Foreign Securities Company declared a dividend of 5 per cent from earnings of the company for six months ended Feb. 1. The dividend is to be paid Feb. 15 to stock of record Feb. 14.

The American Smelting Refining Company declared the usual quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock. The preferred dividend is payable March 1. The common dividend is payable March 15.

The Quaker Oats Company has declared the usual quarterly dividends of 2½ per cent on its common and of 1½ per cent on its preferred stocks. The common dividend is payable April 16 to stock of record April 2 and the preferred is payable March 31 to stock of record May 1.

SECURITIES ARE SOLD AT AUCTION

Following sales of securities were made at public auction sale today: 5 Naumkeag Steam Cotton 200%, up 4%; 4 Central Vermont Railroad 3%, up 4%; 25 Boston Wharf 111%, unchanged; 20 Nantasket Beach Steamboat \$140.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

ST. LOUIS & SOUTHWESTERN

December— 1916 1915
Oper. revenue 1,468,648 \$1,141,028
Net income 360,302 197,956
Surplus 315,445 197,956

July 1 to Dec. 3—
Oper. rev. 7,906,459 6,280,778
Net income 1,845,289 900,545
Surplus 1,712,680 890,545

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS

Fourth week Jan. 200,831 \$11,701
Month 871,032 5,192
From July 1. 6,662,798 622,442

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Fourth week Jan. 12,312,323 \$440,109

Month January 6,567,333 886,755

From July 1. 48,500,875 5,646,640

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN

1917 Increase

Fourth week Jan. 127,292 \$7,289

Month January 469,759 10,413

*Decrease.

BOSTON ATHENAEUM REPORT

Boston Athenaeum financial report for the year ending Dec. 30, 1916, shows from invested funds and miscellaneous sources of \$57,472, expenses for books, etc., \$16,280, current expenses \$35,252 and cash on hand Dec. 30, \$11,166. Balance sheet shows investment in library, fine arts, etc. \$355,987, unrestricted funds \$590,567, restricted funds \$352,448 and profit and miscellaneous funds \$146,361, making total assets of \$1,425,364.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Bid Asked

Astoria Refining 1,000 1030

Buckeye Pipe Line 107 112

Indiana Pipe Line 105 110

Ohio Oil 355 400

Prairie Oil & Gas 618 625

South Penn Oil 540 550

Standard Oil, California 394 400

Indiana 872 870

Kentucky 700 725

New Jersey 705 715

New York 306 310

Union Tank Line 90 93

Illinois Pipe Line 225 230

1916 1915

Net sales \$1,083,136 \$922,987

Net earnings 461,821 398,751

Surplus 392,215 265,894

SITUATION IN THE LONDON MONEY MART

Reduction in Bank of England Discount Rate Looked Upon With Unusual Favor—Exchange Improvement Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It will be remembered that in mid-July of last year the Bank of England discount rate was raised from 5 to 6 per cent, and in recent weeks in view of the imminence of the war loan issue, there has been a certain amount of expectation that a lower bank rate would come about. Most people, however, feel that the mere emission of the loan would not be a sufficient reason to induce the Court of Directors in the bank parlor to take an action of that nature. Indeed, it has become more than plain that "the powers that be" in the London money market have to keep both eyes on the international monetary position, and it is for that reason that the reduction of even a half per cent is looked upon with more than usual favor, as an indication of an improved exchange situation. Thus it transpires that the lowering of the 6 per cent rate to the 5½ per cent level stands out more vividly than any other event of the week ending Saturday, Jan. 20, and coincides with a similar movement in the New York rates. Local conditions in Lombard Street have not altered very materially. Money which was easy all week became firmer toward the close. There was a substantial gathering of taxes and the Bank of England was borrowing surplus balances. War loan application payments accounted for a considerable sum. It is a circumstance worth noting that the bank rate reduction caused no corresponding or sympathetic movement in other sections of the market.

The Exchequer accounts for the week ending Jan. 13, show the revenue at the very large sum of £21,022,000, of which £10,823,000 was produced by the income and property tax. Excess profits tax yielded £5,769,000, which totals the total under that heading £7,379,000 more than the budget estimate of £6,860,000 for the whole year. Expenditure amounted to £35,13,000, making a deficit of barely £12,500,000, and as just under £40,000 of maturing Treasury bills had been retired the amount actually to be found was £52,868,000. Borrowings, however, aggregated £62,400,000, which added £9,582,000 to the cash balances. Temporary ways and means provided £61,000,000 and war savings certificates brought in a further £1,200,000. The aggregate of Treasury bills in issue has been reduced to £1,053,156,000.

Thursday's statement of the Bank of England shows that the Government has again had recourse to the Bank of England, presumably as a result of the suspension of Treasury bill sales. There was a further increase of £13,600,000 in Government securities, making the total £133,900,000. Other securities have suffered a further reduction of nearly £5,250,000. Other deposits have advanced nearly £7,500,000 to £137,700,000. There is a contraction in the note circulation of £184,000 and an increase in the bullion stock of £651,000, giving a rise to the reserve of £335,000. In consequence of the heavy increase of deposit liabilities the ratio of reserve is down from 19.4 per cent to 18.91 per cent. The reserve is practically at the same level as a year ago.

The silver market has resumed its former tone of firmness. The price for the white metal, after standing for some days at 36d., started to rise again in the middle of the week, and on Saturday there was a gain of 1d. per ounce to 37d. The recent coinage orders are said to have reduced stocks, and this and buying by the Indian bazaars has brought about the firmer tendency.

A notable feature of the exchange market has been the further depreciation in the Italian rate, the quotation being 33.28½, as against 32.94 a week ago. The Petrograd rate is also less favorable to Russia at 164%. Scandinavia has moved against London to 16.13. The other quotations are not much altered.

Matters on the stock exchange are featureless, and until the war loan issue is completed or some eventful happening takes place in the military theater, Throgmorton Street is not likely to alter the present uneventful tenor of its ways. As already indicated in cables to The Christian Science Monitor, the war loan in financial circles has superseded all other topics, and subscriptions are steadily flowing in. As is only natural, subscriptions from banks and other large financial institutions will probably not be announced until just prior to the closing of the lists, and the operation involved is so vast and so entirely without precedent that very few are rash enough to make any conjectures as to an estimate of the total which the issue will reach.

F. W. WOOLWORTH REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—F. W. Woolworth Company reports for year ended Dec. 31, with these comparisons:

1916 1915

Net sales \$57,982,771 \$55,985,774

Net income 8,713,446 7,543,210

Dividends 8,272,590 853,750

Balance 7,783,345 6,594,489

Com. divs 3,895,000 3,395,000

Prem. on pref. stock 118,626 10,510

NOTES ON POLITICS

Out of the period of political uncertainty in California, caused by the elevation of Governor Johnson to the United States senatorship, with its problem of the succession as Governor and the fate of the Progressive Party movement in the State, it is coming to be widely believed that Francis J. Heney, former Progressive supporter of Mr. Wilson, is emerging as the man of destiny who will succeed Mr. Johnson as the radical leader of the Far West.

The aims and objects of the new party, the National Federation, in Australia are certainly nothing if not comprehensive. Those who are acquainted in any measure with the politics of the Commonwealth, will find in the party's recently published "platform" practically all the great questions of debate. Empire solidarity, effective repatriation schemes for returned soldiers, responsible government, settlement of disputes by conciliation and arbitration, the "White Australia Policy," development of resources, absolute free trade between the states and, above all, "winning the war," are all questions as familiar as they are important.

The officers of the Voters League of Nebraska are confident that their years of effort to secure the calling of a convention to rewrite the Constitution of the State are to be crowned with success at the present session of the Legislature. The House, in Committee of the Whole, has recommended for passage a bill that submits the question of a constitutional convention to the voters at the 1918 election. The first Nebraska Constitution was adopted in 1866. A few years later another convention met, but its work was rejected at the polls. The convention of 1875 did a more satisfactory piece of work, and that Constitution is still the governing law of the State. It has been very difficult of amendment because of a provision requiring that a majority of the votes cast at the election shall be necessary to adopt such amendment. By the device, approved by the courts, of allowing straight party votes to be counted affirmatively, several amendments were adopted. The principal amendments have been those creating a Railway Commission and establishing the initiative and referendum.

The determined efforts which are being made in several belligerent and neutral countries to maintain intact the control of the national assembly over the affairs of the country; to secure this control where it is not already obtained and to prevent anything in the nature of "secret government," are particularly interesting. The long drawn out struggle going on in Russia between the Duma and the reactionaries is well known; whilst in France the determination on the part of the Chamber not to abrogate any of its powers is one of the features of the political situation. In Norway the Popular Rights Party is equally strong and on the occasion of the recent momentous debate in the Storting on foreign affairs, the Opposition was unanimous in demanding that the sitting should be public and that the nation should be informed at once as to the real position of affairs.

New York City Democrats who have been fighting Charles F. Murphy's Tammany rule declare that the President's action in filling the post office vacancy there will prove, as much as anything can, whether he prefers to cast his lot with Tammany in the municipal campaign this year, or desires to help his friends throughout the State who want to put vitality into the party organization. There are increasing evidences that Democrats this year, more than ever before, will insist that the party, both in New York City and in the State, must get rid of Mr. Murphy as a leader.

Ever since the beginning of the year, Tammany has been sending emissaries to Washington to beg President Wilson not to oppose its candidate for Mayor of New York City, and not in any way to give actual or passive support to the fusion candidate, whoever he may be. Members of Mr. Wilson's Cabinet have been asked by these New Yorkers to use their influence in behalf of Tammany, but the President thus far has declined to indicate whether he will take any part in the campaign. Mayor Mitchel is not satisfactory to many anti-Tammany Democrats, who will endeavor to force upon the regular Democratic organization at the primary a Democrat who will be independent of Charles F. Murphy, and attract the support of most of the fusionists. The man they have in mind is Frederick C. Howe, United States Immigration Commissioner.

The advantages of the United Kingdom's unwritten constitution were never, perhaps, more clearly demonstrated than by the recent fundamental changes which have been made in the personnel and work of the executive. Over night, as it were, the official Cabinet of 23 was swept away and was replaced by a Cabinet of five; whilst other equally radical changes have been made with equal simplicity. It is interesting to note that, although greatly reduced in number, the total number of ministers holding office of profit under the Crown, apart, of course, from household appointments, has been raised from 49 to 60.

all manner of complications in party organization. What may be termed the old Liberal Party has felt, for some time, that work of Mr. Culland, who has charge of the existing Government machinery, did not sufficiently cover the needs of the party in the important matter of keeping in touch with the constituencies; and it is for this reason that Mr. Neil Primrose, the joint chief whip with Lord Edmund Talbot, are opening offices in Parliament Street. Considerable efforts are being made in many quarters to emphasize the fact that no break has occurred, in the Liberal ranks, and it was, no doubt, with some such object in view that Mr. Lloyd George in his recent speech at Carnarvon, alluded to Mr. Asquith as still the leader of the Liberal Party.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Training Boys For War

PITTSBURGH POST—Chicago furnishes an exhibition, in connection with military training, of a principle that has always been beyond us. Its Board of Education, preparing to introduce military instruction in the high school, has asked the State Guard to lend some of its rifles and other equipment for the training. Here we see a tendency to subtract from the facilities for training men to train boys of an age when they ought to be giving all their time in school to learning the things they might never be instructed in otherwise. Train the young men for military service; wait until the schoolboys reach the age when such training for them will be reasonable. Happily the craze to introduce military training in our common schools here has diminished, but with the Legislature in session, one can never tell when an attempt will be made to revive the movement, and the opponents of it should be prepared to resist it at any moment.

Clubmen's Generosity

NEW YORK WORLD—In turning over the \$500,000 fund raised for new clubhouse for the relief of war sufferers in Belgium and Northern France, the Rocky Mountain Club honors itself by its noble and generous action. It is the sort of thing to make Americans proud of the men and the motives that inspired the great gift. That in a sense it may have been a tribute to Herbert C. Hoover, the American chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, makes it only the more noteworthy.

Joseph Lee, who, during the coming year, will be chairman of the Boston School Committee, has served on this board since 1909. He is one of the leading social workers of the city, adding wealth and social position to leisure and ability, and devoting himself and his resources to civic ends. To him is due the organization and maintenance of the Massachusetts Civic League, through which much of the best legislation of recent years has first been championed and ultimately made operative. In local and national areas of operation Mr. Lee has been a major figure in the playground and recreational movement, and he is now president of the Playground Association of America. Mr. Lee has written at length, and with variety of theme, on the many social problems in which he is interested. As chairman of the Boston School Committee he announces a policy of intrusting to the superintendent and expert advisers much responsibility which the committee, during recent years, has declined to delegate. Mr. Lee is a native of Brookline, and is an alumnus of Harvard.

Postal Service

DALLAS NEWS—Now that the personnel of the postal service is more nearly at a parity balance than it was when they came into power, the Democrats seem to be ready to bring the whole of it within the protection of the Civil Service Law. At all events, the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill that has just passed the Senate contains a provision which, to quote the press dispatch, "places all postmasters on the civil service list." This means, of course, that first-class postmasters would, like those of subordinate rank be removable hereafter only for cause. That would very nearly, if not quite, complete the reform of the postal service; that is, only those who had withheld an examination designed to test their fitness would be eligible to appointment, and those so appointed, as well as those already in the service, presumably, would continue to serve efficiently, and not be subject to the mutations of party politics.

Mothers' Pension Law

NEW YORK POST—New York played safer than most states in passing its Mothers' Pension Law, for it provided that allowances may "not exceed the amount or amounts that it would be necessary to pay an institutional home" to care for the dependent children. The act, moreover, was not compulsory, but enabled the county boards of supervisors—in New York City the Board of Estimate and Apportionment—to make appropriations for widows with children under 16. Some counties have done well under the law, and some have not. Westchester, since the influence of Tammany became felt, has been pointed to as admirably progressive in its treatment of widowed mothers; and now the first annual report of the Board of Child Welfare for this city speaks well for its administration here. The city in 1916 provided \$400,000, a sum which made possible a mere beginning. With this amount 4,915 children were kept with their 1,566 mothers, where they could be reared under normal conditions; and they were kept at a cost of a little less than \$8 each monthly, whereas the estimated cost of keeping a child in a city institution is about \$12. For the coming year the city's appropriation is \$1,250,000, which will allow the benefits of the act to be extended to several times as many widows and children as in the fiscal year 1916.

CLEVELAND MEN GOING SOUTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Fifty business men of Cleveland, O., members of the Manufacturers and Wholesale Merchants Board of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce will arrive in Savannah on Feb. 8 on a business trip through the South. The party will leave Cleveland on Feb. 3 and will visit Washington, Richmond, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville and Tampa.

Radical reorganization of the California Legislature on a one-body basis is urged by Dean David P. Barrows of the University of California. Two bills calling for such reconstruction have already been introduced in the Legislature at its present session, and considerable interest in the proposal is manifested throughout the State.

The curious constitution of the present British Government is leading to

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Archibald Cary Coolidge, appointed to make a special investigation of Red Cross operations and methods in Europe, is a well-known professor of Harvard University, who, in addition to teaching history, is in charge of the library interests of the institution. This is quite natural, in view of the concrete evidence he has given of his special concern for the welfare of the university library. He thinks nothing of traveling to Europe or to South America and buying, en bloc, almost priceless collections, numbering several thousand volumes, which he turns over to the custody of the university. Professor Coolidge has had a variety of experiences in Europe which will fit him for this special service. He has served in the American legations in Petrograd and Vienna, has lectured at the leading French and German universities, and has a wide circle of personal friends among the savants and public men of the various countries.

Professor Coolidge's specialty is modern history; and the range of his insight may be inferred by reading his book, "The United States as a World Power."

Count Ottokar Czernin, the new Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, belongs, like the present Austrian Premier, to the Bohemian Conservative aristocracy, and is an hereditary member of the Austrian Upper House. Like the Premier also, he was numbered among the intimate friends of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, and has consequently become one of those who enjoy the confidence of the new Emperor. Having elected to enter the diplomatic service, he was attached to the embassy at The Hague, and later to that in Paris. Subsequently he retired from the service and devoted himself to the care of his estates, and to internal politics, in which he played a prominent part, but eventually he resumed his previous calling, and some time before the war his name was frequently mentioned as that of a possible successor to Count Berchtold, who then held the office to which he has now succeeded. In the events that led up to the present conflict he played no inconsiderable part, having acted as First Adviser to the embassy at Petrograd during the Balkan wars, and directing its business much of the time in the absence of the Ambassador.

Some three months after the signing of the treaty of Bucharest he was appointed to represent Austria-Hungary in the Rumanian capital, and the role he played from that time until Rumania's intervention is now a matter of common knowledge.

Joseph Lee, who, during the coming year, will be chairman of the Boston School Committee, has served on this board since 1909. He is one of the leading social workers of the city, adding wealth and social position to leisure and ability, and devoting himself and his resources to civic ends. To him is due the organization and maintenance of the Massachusetts Civic League, through which much of the best legislation of recent years has first been championed and ultimately made operative. In local and national areas of operation Mr. Lee has been a major figure in the playground and recreational movement, and he is now president of the Playground Association of America. Mr. Lee has written at length, and with variety of theme, on the many social problems in which he is interested. As chairman of the Boston School Committee he announces a policy of intrusting to the superintendent and expert advisers much responsibility which the committee, during recent years, has declined to delegate. Mr. Lee is a native of Brookline, and is an alumnus of Harvard.

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EDUCATION

Educational Reconstruction After the War

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England—The fifth annual conference of educational associations opened on New Year's Day at the University of London. Representatives of some 30 societies were gathered together to listen to the inaugural address which was delivered by Mr. A. L. Smith, the master of Balliol College, Oxford. Sir Henry A. Miers, vice-chancellor of the University of Manchester, occupied the chair, and in introducing the lecturer said that the general interest which had been lately aroused in education was something of a revolution. There was evidence of an awakened sense of responsibility in the nation, and the conference came at a time when its guidance and advice would be of immense use. If education could be so administered as to induce in young people the desire to carry on education for themselves throughout their entire lives, then much would have been accomplished.

The master of Balliol began his address by referring to a small conference held at Oxford some six months ago, which was remarkable in this, that it was attended not only by representatives of the universities, but that there were present also distinguished men of science, administrators, both central and local, and representatives of industrial undertakings and of labor. What was even more remarkable was that the resolutions come to on this occasion were accepted with practical unanimity. It seemed to him, then, that it was incumbent upon those who took part in that conference to discover whether that unanimity did not mean an amount of agreement in the country such as educationists did not themselves realize. Since then he and others had been round to various industrial centers, in small groups, and had endeavored to gauge the opinions of teachers, workers and business men upon such questions as better and continued teaching, the position and status of the teaching profession, and so on. The movement went through many stages, and one phase was the publication of the pamphlet on educational reconstruction after the war, which was issued with the authority of the Workers' Educational Association, and which summarized most satisfactorily the matters dealt with at the Oxford conference.

It was noteworthy that the various programs put forward by such bodies as the Education Reform Council, the National Union of Teachers, and several other societies, showed the same substantial agreement of which he had already spoken. There had, in consequence, been manifested in the last few months a revolution, not so much in the minds of those who had the professional right to express an opinion, as in the layers of intelligent people surrounding them, men and women.

Notes on Educational Activities in England

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England—At the final meeting of the Classical Association at Leeds, an interesting paper was read by Professor Ure, on Venizelos and his fellow countrymen. Recalling the main facts in the life of that statesman, he observed that his whole career in his refusal to accept the doctrine that national and political morality were not required to observe the laws of individual morality, was a direct challenge to Prussianism. No doubt the Prussian doctrine had been challenged from time to time during the last 50 years, but too often on a note of merely sentimental pacifism which failed to recognize disagreeable facts. What was wanted, in order to overthrow the false doctrine propagated by modern Prussia, was an ideal without illusions. That was what Crete had given to the world, and it was right to make the fullest use of the gift. Venizelos was a wholehearted believer in the cause of the Allies, and he believed no less in his fellow countrymen. No one could be pro-Venizelos and anti-Greek.

The Venizelists could adduce in favor of their belief in their fellow countrymen three solid arguments: first, the united Greece of 1910-14, that gave Venizelos such large majorities in the national parliament, and backed him up without faltering through those great years; secondly, the Greece that was now governed from Salonika by Venizelos and his distinguished colleagues; and, thirdly, the prisons of Athens crowded with educated Greeks, whose one offense was their outspoken sympathy with Venizelos and the Entente. The Greeks of this present Twentieth Century were still in many ways the heirs of their predecessors of the classical age. There was the same tendency to alternate between enthusiasm and despot. Between 1910 and 1914 nearly the whole nation rose to a great height; since then a part of it had sunk lamentably low. And that was how things happened in the days of Themistocles and Pericles.

At the end of the address it was proposed that the Classical Association should send to M. Venizelos an expression of their sympathy in his task. Lord Bryce, who was presiding at the meeting, reminded his hearers that as a rule the association held itself altogether apart from anything that could be called politics, but said that the circumstances in this case were so unprecedented that he thought the society would be justified in sending a message to M. Venizelos, expressing the admiration they felt for his character, their perfect confidence in his unselfish and patriotic attitude, and their hearty good wishes for his success in the course he was now following. A telegram in this sense was then dispatched.

Striking testimony to Germany's

who had hitherto avoided educational discussion. Their influence would, in turn, extend to the whole electorate. Their statesmen regarded it as their duty not to lead, but to follow; and with the lead given by 7,000,000 voters (to be doubled in a short time) they would find in their own language that the question was ripe for decision.

Many workers had been carrying out experiments without knowing what others had been doing, and those experiments went to show that better workmen were made by continued education than by setting them to work at an early age. In the modern world no one was really educated who was completely ignorant of the process, standards and history of natural science. It was possible to give generalized science teaching to every one, and thus introduce an intellectual element that nothing else could supply. Specialized science could be arranged for those who required it. Trade unions were beginning to contribute to education for the mass of their members through the tutorial class movement. True they did not give much at present, but the movement showed that however heavy the hours of work, however unpromising the surrounding conditions, the spirit of man was not extinguished. The present tendency to take in the natural sciences was not hostile to the older subjects. He was quite sure that the unanimous opinion in his college, an opinion which was also widely diffused throughout the university, was that there was room for all studies, and that a great part of the older curricula might with advantage be dropped to allow new inspiring subjects to come into university education.

After welcoming the appointment of Mr. Fisher as president of the Board of Education, and claiming him as an old pupil, the speaker went on to warn his hearers of the difficulties in the way of educational reform. Expenditure would have to be largely increased. He had put this point at a meeting of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, mentioning £100,000,000 as a possible figure. "Sir," said one of those present, "you are not going to intimidate us by the mention of that sum." His experience was that boldness was often the greatest prudence. Unless the democracy was educated, there would be the gravest social and political trouble as the outcome of the war. Looking back at the great conflicts of the past, he found that the apparent victors were not always the real victors. France was defeated in 1870, but the real blow fell on Germany. When Napoleon crushed Prussia in 1806, it was not a real success for France, and in the result Prussia gained. Unless they made proper use of their opportunities they would not be in the sense they wished, victors in this war. Their great opening, in his opinion, lay in the direction of national institution.

It is possible and sometimes practicable to duplicate in classrooms the apparatus which has been designed and built for factory operation, but it is expensive and at best limited in scope and as Dr. W. H. Walker, who is director of the new school, says, a student cannot acquire the self-reliance necessary to operate a high-pressure digester holding 25,000 gallons of acid by experimenting upon one of a few liters capacity. He cannot learn how to meet the big problems when he has access only to such apparatus as the laboratory can provide. "That experience which means power to execute, comes only from contact with commercial-sized apparatus operating under the conditions imposed by practice," Dr. Walker says.

To find establishments of the needed type which were willing to allow strange specialists to go freely through their works was a task pronounced at the outset to be impossible. As is well known many manufacturers have secret processes which are carefully guarded from the outside world. To expose them to the eyes of strangers meant in itself a radical departure. However, the thing has been accomplished and so successfully that in place of opposition there is now an awakening as to the advantage of a permanent laboratory at hand to investigate problems as they arise. Even now there is talk of extending the stations to several more establishments, and no difficulty is expected in securing them.

The stations have been so selected as to make available for study the most important unit operations of modern chemical engineering, while visits of inspection to plants lying on the route traversed by the school, a general survey of chemical industry will be obtained. Station A is at Bangor, Me., with the plant of the Eastern Manufacturing Company. Station B is at Everett, Mass., with the New England Gas & Coke Company. Station C is at Niagara Falls, N. Y., with the Carborundum Company. Station D is with the American Synthetic Color Company at Stamford, Conn., and Station E is at Northampton, Pa., at the plant of the Atlas Portland Cement Company.

The class who entered the school at the beginning of the fall term will be distributed among the five stations in groups of equal size. These groups will remain at each station for a period of six weeks. By Sept. 1, each group will thus have occupied each station for this length of time. After a vacation of four weeks the students will return to the institute at Cambridge, Mass., for one year of advanced work, which is expected to be doubly valuable by reason of the intensive practice in the applications of science to the problems of industry. Upon the completion of the course the degrees of bachelor of science and master of science will be awarded.

At each of the stations the institute is to maintain for instructional purposes an analytical laboratory, a drafting room, a conference room and a special library of books selected with reference to the needs of the station. The manufacturing plant with its sequence of unit operations and its factory environment and traditions will constitute the chemical engineering laboratory. Each station will be in charge of a member of the institute faculty who is resident at the plant. The students going to these industries do not go as employees of the industry but as students in the School of Chemical Engineering Practice.

The manufacturing company at Bangor has agreed to allow the students coming there \$5 a week during their stay to help with their expenses, which will almost inevitably be more than in the vicinity of the institution in Cambridge.

Prison Reform Lectures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Leaders in prison reform are to give lectures on penology at Columbia University in the coming term. Among those who will lecture on this subject will be Thomas Mott Osborne, Dr. Bernard Gluck, head of the clinic at Sing Sing prison, and Dr. E. Stagg Whitin, chairman of the National Committee on Prisons.

the industrial openings in life for students who have received a specialized school or university training in the natural sciences. Another aspect, however, was given to the subject by two addresses which were delivered later during the conference; one by Mr. W. L. Hitchens of the firm of Cannell Laird & Co., and the other by Mr. A. D. Hall, a fellow of the Royal Society. In both cases there was a tendency on the part of the speakers to deprecate vocational training at school.

New School of Chemical Engineering Practice

Educational advance of a high order is involved in the industrial cooperation of educational institutions launched by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology this month. At the beginning of the second term of the school year, fourth-year students taking the master's course in chemical engineering entered the branch stations of the new School of Chemical Engineering Practice which received its first students at that time. This school is composed of a group of five stations located in different States with picked manufacturing establishments where different fundamental operations are carried on and is for the purpose of giving the students training in the application of the fundamentals of science to the problems of chemical industry upon which succeeds. This plan for study and observation is now offered supposedly for the first time by any educational institution.

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To find establishments of the needed

New Education Regulations Proposed in France

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The second 1916 session of the Upper Council of Public Instruction opened at the Sorbonne recently with a speech from M. Viviani, who presided over the first meeting and laid before it certain new regulations it is proposed to introduce with regard to certificates granted to women.

The minister of education began by thanking the members of the council for complying with the summons calling them together, a compliance which was typical of the sense of duty with which the whole nation, those at home as well as those at the front, was inspired. France, he said, by continuing all the activities which had been interrupted with her in time of peace, had shown to all the world that even during a long war she was interrupting none of the great national services which she had organized previously.

Passing to the main item on the agenda, he explained that the question to be discussed was whether the certificate granted girls who had completed the secondary school course should be identified after having been supplemented by an examination in the sciences or in Latin. With the first part of the baccalaureate, while those who desired to do so should take the second part in the ordinary way.

The question, M. Viviani declared,

was one of extreme importance; it was not merely an academic one, but, like many such, was also of moral and social significance. It was not merely a technical matter of completing studies perfectly in themselves, of adding to them fresh elements, and setting up a new form of examination; but, as always in the case of educational changes, it involved the imparting of a new direction to the path to be traversed by a part of the younger generation, and to its intellectual development. It was, in fact, a national question, and he therefore did not propose to settle it merely by decree, but to adopt a method of procedure employed in 1900, and to appoint an extra-parliamentary commission of inquiry. This commission would be instructed to acquaint Parliament and the Government with its conclusions in detail, and not until these conclusions had been discussed in Parliament did he himself propose to act. In this way, M. Viviani considered, the prerogatives of all parties would be duly observed, and he assured the council that its disinterested and technical advice would carry due weight.

Another matter which the council will discuss is the proposal to abolish the teaching of modern languages in the eighth and seventh classes, and to devote the time thus gained to reading, writing and French grammar. On the other hand, instead of being like ancient languages, optional in "philosophie A," they will become compulsory to the extent of two hours a week, and an examination in modern languages will be included in the second part of the baccalaureate in consequence. This proposal is expected to meet with some opposition on the ground that it will disturb the equilibrium of the plan of studies made out in 1902, and that the scholars in the "philosophie A" section, compelled to devote two hours a week to modern languages, will cease to take the optional lessons in Latin and Greek. On the other hand, it is declared that students entering on the various university courses are incapable of making use of foreign works and periodicals, and the Minister for War has also noted a similar inability on the part of those taking the entrance examination for the Ecole Polytechnique and Saint-Cyr. As a matter of fact, however, very few of the scholars in "philosophie A" are destined for these schools, and in the mathematical classes where boys prepare for the military academies modern languages are compulsory.

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present, he believed, was the passion of the student for the athletic column in the newspaper. Sports were admirable, but extravagant passion for reading and thinking about them was a thing comparatively new. The great aim of education was to create a habit of observation, of intellectual curiosity, of thinking and reflecting on what one saw; and the real end of education in every branch was to make knowledge beautiful to them. The love of knowledge was the essential

present, he believed, was the passion

Findings of the Cleveland Survey

The city of Cleveland, O., had made for it a "survey" with funds furnished by a local foundation, the aim of the investigation primarily being disclosure of precise existing conditions in the public schools. In charge of the probing the local committee put Mr. Leonard P. Ayres, an expert in pedagogical and administrative phases of education, now permanently on the staff of the Russell Sage Foundation.

He selected as associates for the task men and women of standing in the educational world, some of them being attached to the staff and employed steadily from the day the investigation began, and others only being called in for special assignments. Cordially cooperating with the survey staff was the Board of Education and most local educators. Field work began in April, 1915, and continued until June, 1916. Approximately \$48,000 was spent. Incidentally the whole city, while the "survey" was being made, was kept interested by formal and informal discussions of the problems of education which it was hoped that the local statistics would illuminate. As fast as each of the 23 main sections of the survey completed its work and its results had been studied by the heads of the staff and had been made as accurate as possible and coordinated with the other reports, it was published in a monograph form, and sold at a low price to the public local and national.

Here, on the form side, is the distinction of this striking effort of a city to get at the real facts of its social conditions as they apply to popular education. There are 25 nicely printed and simply bound small volumes in the set that make the complete survey, one of which summarizes the facts and recommendations of all the others and presents a synthetic view of the outcome of the quest. Naturally this volume is written by the director, Dr. Ayres; and for most readers it will suffice. But for other single volumes of the series there also will be a special demand, as for instance the volume on "The Public Library and the Public Schools" or that on "School Organization and Administration." Of course all libraries, all major administrators of educational tasks and all students of the public school system of the Nation will want the complete set, as a work of reference, if for no other reason. But from specialists here and there the demand will be constant for the topical volumes; and the ordinary lay citizen and voter of Cleveland or any other city, will dip into this for pleasure.

"But what a delicious sight it is, in this village infants' class of 16 tiny boys and five little girls, seated in their tiny chairs. The row of babies between three and four were busy drawing in sand, and the others of five to six were modeling aeroplanes and Zeppelins in plasticine, with always the soldier who brought the Zeppelin down. The teacher told me that they beg for plasticine in order to model soldiers or airships; the war touches them in that way. They had also been making soldiers out of two acorns (khaki color!) and four matches and a pin for a rifle! Red Cross nurses out of clothes pegs with a blue costume in paper; but a row of impressionist cows in plasticine (quite Rodin-esque) to illustrate a story told to them was a wonderful production for these mites.

"But apart from all this, just think of the education and discipline—with-out effort; teaching them to be cleanly, to take a pride in their hair, to keep their teeth clean, to sing, to express their thoughts in telling each day what they have seen and what they have done; to learn to read—almost without knowing that they are doing it. On this point there is an object lesson in our little class. Two new boys have arrived from another village and they have come to school for the first time; both are five years old, and of course are worried with learning to read. The other boys of five, having been in the school since they were three, read quite well without effort, for it has been taught them as a game rather than a study, and no worry to their little minds. Say what you will, the years before five make school life less difficult afterward, the process is so gradual and the progress so certain; and naturally in these village school playgrounds, the infants have a wonderful influence over the bigger girls, who look after them in their playtime, and invent games for their amusement. If I were chief inspector I should choose the infants' teachers with special qualities; of course we are in luxury, having everything we want; but it always seems to me that too much care cannot be taken for those under-fives, so much depends upon their training."

Teachers' Homes for Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Every school in Chatham County will have attached to it a home for the teacher or teachers, according to a new policy toward country schools adopted by the County Board of Education. The first home for the teacher is now under construction near the South Newton School. It is of frame and will cost several hundred dollars. This is the first instance of a home being provided for a teacher by public school authorities in the State of Georgia and it has been done in but very few cases elsewhere in the South.

As funds become available, other homes for teachers will be built, the next ones being planned for White Bluff school and the Meinhard school. Similar action will be taken in connection with the Negro schools after the white teachers have been housed. These settlement farm schools have been located in sparsely settled regions as the nucleus of permanent settlements and excellent work are being done. One of their objects is to induce the people to give up their roving habits and "caigning" exploitation and to form rural communities in the valleys near their present habitats. Until the school came the people were practically without civilized customs. One of the most prosperous schools is situated at Bunagat, to which place a young teacher was sent from Manila a few years ago. He returned in two days, having witnessed a "diwata" or savage dance, thankful to escape unharmed. These people looked upon the "Babani," a man who had eight or more heads to his credit, as a leader to whom the greatest respect was due.

Agriculture is emphasized all through Philippine education. It is centered around a number of activities which are made as practical as it seems possible to make them. They include farming, gardening, food canning, tree planting, animal husbandry, special projects, extension work, public welfare work and so on. Following the four-year primary course in the Philippines the average pupil is given a three-year vocational course. One is offered in farming and a second in housekeeping and household arts. Both are given in the farm schools. The farm school is distinct from the settlement farm school. The farm school is a day vocational school, while the settlement farm school has a distinct community idea. Above these are agricultural schools which give living accommodations to the pupils. At present the settlement farms and agricultural schools are located

25 per cent of the children of school age so doing.

Viewed pedagogically and administratively, the city's school system seemed to the surveyors most effective when judged as a business proposition and by efficient administrative tests, when its teaching staff was appraised for its knowledge, the school properties for their equipment, and the community for its interests in the schools and in their betterment. Where the schools fell down was in their budgets and pecuniary sinews of war, in lack of first-class professional leadership and methods of supervision, and in want of up-to-date modern aims of education. The professional mind of the teaching staff was found to be formalistic and conservative, rather than liberalistic and progressive. There is too much drill and formalism and too close adherence to tradition.

THE HOME FORUM

"The Sunlight of Truth"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN THE New Testament it is written that "God is light, and in him is no darkness at all." And of that heavenly city which "lieth foursquare," John the Revelator says, "And the gates of it shall not be shut at all by day: for there shall be no night there."

Now both Old and New Testament use much symbolism, and many familiar everyday things are employed by the early prophets and the disciples as figures of speech. It is not well to suppose, however, that the Scriptural use of light and darkness, day and night, are purely and only figures. Things wholesome, sweet, open, and good, are associated with light. Things hidden and sinuous, with darkness. This imagery runs all through the Bible. John makes it clear that he who loves his brother abides in light; he who hates his brother walks in darkness. Christ Jesus declares, "I am come a light into the world, that whosoever believeth on me should not abide in darkness." Here the light of spiritual understanding, or its lack, are plainly indicated. As a figure, light portrays always illumination and clearness.

But back of figure is always fact. And the fact about light, Christian Science has revealed. When John said "God is light," he surely did not mean that God is the physical light which pours from the sun, nor that this natural light is God. Such belief would be pantheism. What he did mean was that to know God as Spirit, reveals light; the light of Mind, the light of Truth, the light of Love, the light of infinite Being, maintaining and sustaining within the illumination of His own everywhere present divine consciousness, the expression, reflection, of Himself, which is spiritual man and the universe. The presence of God must spiritually illumine all existence. And in this beautiful light of Truth there can be no error, in Spirit no matter, in Love no hate, in Life no death; just as, in the metaphysical parallel, there can be no darkness in light nor in night in day.

Under the action of Christian Science, an individual begins to apprehend creation as spiritual because God, its creator, is Spirit. He learns that matter, in all its complexities of animal, vegetable or mineral organisms, is just a counterfeit appearance of a spiritual fact eternally established. He reckons with spiritual being, divine reflection in the light of God, as the truth of creation, and deals with all things material as the objective expression of an erroneous

counterfeiting belief in matter. When his senses testify to man as matter, to universe as matter, to man as evil, to man or universe subject to sin, disease or death, he corrects his belief about them by contemplating the spiritual fact and refuting the material falsity. Christian Science teaches him as his first lesson that man is spiritual, and that the senses which see man as material are to be refuted and their testimony denied. Now suppose this mental process works out in actual literal footsteps; what would happen? All the discord which goes with material thought and material sensation would begin to disappear, and the harmony which accompanies spiritual understanding would appear; and this in daily personal experience. The evil shapes of "night" must vanish with the night, and the radiant horizons of the "day" of God, the sunlight of God, roseate and promising, can but widen to infinity.

Now of what practical value is the day of spiritual knowledge to the man in the street? As theoretical religion it avails but little. As something to be practiced in overcoming evil with good, it is his savior, his literal redeemer. What is his night? A network of temptation, calling itself pleasure and pain in matter; the bulk of his human nature, in fact. And his sunlight is that "mind which was in Christ Jesus" that spiritual mindedness which finds its joy in serving God and loving good. Paul wrote to the Romans, "The night is far spent, the day is at hand; let us therefore cast off the works of darkness, and let us put on the armour of light." The call is to every man to wake from his night and come into his day; to open his eyes to the law of God and busy himself, as one who loves the day, with the things of day. His night has held for him all sin and pain. His day promises him—"no night there." His night is not truth, nor righteousness, nor holiness, nor happiness; it is just the supposed absence of these spiritual enlightenments which follow this spiritual enlightenment. So it is seen that Christian healing is no mystery.

The Live-Oaks at Mandarin

"Almost half-century ago Harriet Beecher Stowe lived on the banks of St. John's River and wrought for noble ideals in her own brave way. In 'Palmetto Leaves' she tells of the beautiful country round about her home, of the three great live-oaks that sheltered it, and of a caged cardinal grosbeak that used to sit on her door and sing enthusiastically, 'What cheer! What cheer!'

"The slaves for which she wrote and wrought are now but a memory," says Winthrop Packard, "and the State of Florida itself forbids the caging of wild birds, however sweetly they sing or however cheerfully they bear their captivity. The house that nestled beneath the live-oaks so confidently that its broad veranda partly clasped one of them has long since been torn down, and its foundations obliterated by the tangle of wild verdure that rises here so soon; but the live-oaks remain, towering with rounded heads still higher and stretching noble arms in still wider ben-

"From the very tip of one of them this morning a tiny crimson flame burned in the sun . . . and from the flame fell the voice of a cardinal grosbeak, shouting in clear mellow notes, 'What cheer! What cheer!' For all I know this cardinal may be a lineal descendant of that other and have caught a voice of joyous prophecy from the place."

"I have yet to see nobler specimens of the live-oaks than these trees. . . . To the cardinal as he swam into the morning glow and vanished they must have seemed three mighty domes of dense green. To me standing below they were the pillars and arches of a cool cathedral in whose dim upper recesses the mystic mistletoto hangs its strange yellowish-green leaves and pearl-white berries."

"As the oaks are green above, so are they ghostly gray below with the long swaying draperies of Spanish moss that drip deep from every limb. This makes prophets of old of the great trees, and one stands beneath as in the inner council of the Sanhedrim. Great ideals could have found no braver setting than this. . . . The sweetly surging life of blossoming vines that climb in friendly embrace over all things at Mandarin caresses and woos with perfume all the spot and dares

"The moment of first landing in a foreign city is commonly spoken of as a perfect realization of forlornness. My entrance upon American life was anything but this," wrote Harriet Martineau in 1838, in her retrospect of American travel, "and New York always afterward had an air of gayety to me from the association of the early pleasures of foreign travel."

"Apartments had been secured for us in a boarding-house on Broadway, and a hackney coach was in waiting at the wharf. The moonlight was flickering through the trees of the Battery, the insects were buzzing all around us, the katydids were grinding, and all the sounds, except human

voices, were quite unlike what we had heard for weeks. . . . As we rattled over the stones I was surprised to find that the street we were in was Broadway; the lower and narrower end, however; but nothing that I saw, after all I had heard, and the panorama of New York that I had visited in London, disappointed me so much as Broadway. Its length is remarkable; but neither its width nor the style of its houses. The trees with which it is lined gave it a foreign air."

At the boarding-house the evening meal was ordered and soon afterward, says Miss Martineau, "a few gentle-

men dropped in and read the news-

papers at the long table at which we

were seated. One fixed my attention at once. He had the carriage of a soldier, with an uncommonly fine countenance, bearing a general resemblance to the great men of the Revolution with whose portraits the English are most familiar. I think it is not mere fancy that there is an air common to Washington, Jefferson and Madison."

"At five in the morning I threw up my sash to see what I could see. I

cannot conceive what travelers mean by saying that there is little that is foreign in the aspect of New York. I beheld nothing at this moment that I could have seen at home, except the sky and the grass of the courtyard.

The houses were all neatly and brightly painted, had green outside blinds to every window, and an apparatus for drying linen on the roof. A young lady in black silk with her hair neatly dressed, was mopping the steps of one house; and a similar young lady was dusting the parlor of another. A large locust tree grew in the middle of the courtyard of the house I was in; and under it was a truly American woodpile. Two Negroes were at the pump, and one was carrying muskmelons."

"In the streets . . . the novelties which amused me were the spruce appearance of all the people, the pervading neatness and brightness, and the businesslike air of the newsboys. The carmen were all well dressed, and even two boys who were selling matches had clean shirt collars and whole coats, though they were barefooted. The stock of goods seemed large and handsome, and we were less struck with the indifference of manner, commonly ascribed to American storekeepers, than frequently afterwards."

"General Mason introduced me to Governor Cass, then secretary-at-war, now ambassador at Paris. Governor Cass is a shrewd, hard-looking man, the very concentration of American caution. He is an accomplished and an honest man. . . . Mr. Gallatin did me the honor of calling on me in New York, having heard that I desired to learn the precise grounds of the quarrel which was agitating the country about the Bank. I was delighted to listen to his full and luminous report of the question; and of many other matters, on which he spoke with a freedom and courtesy which would go far toward making the current of human affairs run smooth, if they were but general. He entered upon the philosophy of the Presidency; exhibited the spirit of the three great divisions of the United States, the North, South and West; . . . described the Germans and other agricultural population of the country, and showed the process by which the more aristocratic class rises and is replenished in a democratic republic. While he was talking, I felt as if he was furnishing me with new powers of observation; and when he was gone, I hastened to secure what he had told me, lest its novelty and abundance should deceive my memory."

"We obtained some impressions of the environs of New York . . . by going to spend an evening at Mr. King's at High Wood. . . . The frame cottages with their thatched verandas struck me as very pretty. I could not say much for the beauty of the corn, whose plants, long stripped of their cobs, were standing yellow and dry. . . . There were ridges of gray rock, interspersed with woods which still flourished in their summer greenness. Above all, was a sunset which, if seen in England, would persuade the nation that the end of the world had come. The whole arch of the sky appeared lined with conflagration. It seemed strange to see the wagon-driver talking with his bullocks, and the Dutch dame spinning in the stoop, as quietly as if that scarlet sky had been of its usual summer blue."

—James Stephens.

The Styles of Addison and Johnson

"It has of late been the fashion to compare the style of Addison and Johnson, and to deprecate, I think, very unjustly, the style of Addison as nervous and feeble, because it has not the strength and energy of that of Johnson," Boswell says in "The Life of Dr. Johnson." "Their prose may be balanced like the poetry of Dryden and Pope. Both are excellent, though in different ways. Addison writes with the ease of a gentleman. His readers fancy that wise and accomplished companion is talking to them; so that he insinuates his sentiments and taste into their minds by an imperceptible influence. Johnson writes like a teacher. He dictates to his readers as if from an academical chair. They attend with awe and admiration; and his precepts are impressed upon them by his commanding eloquence. Addison's style . . . pleases everybody from the first. Johnson's . . . seems too strong at first, but, by degrees, is highly relished; and such is the melody of his periods, so much do they captivate the ear, and seize upon the

attention, that there is scarcely any writer, however inconsiderable, who does not aim, in some degree, at the same species of excellence. But let us not ungratefully undervalue that beautiful style, which has pleasingly conveyed to us much instruction and entertainment. Though comparatively weak, opposed to Johnson's Herculean vigor, let us not call it positively feeble. Let us remember the character of his style, as given by Johnson himself: 'What he attempted he performed; he is never feeble, and he did not wish to be energetic; he is never rapid, and he never stagnates. His sentences have neither studied amplitude, nor affected brevity; his periods, though not diligently rounded, are volatile and easy. Whoever wished to attain an English style, familiar but not coarse, and elegant but not ostentatious, must give his days and nights to the volumes of Addison.' The following footnote continues on the same subject:

"When Johnson showed me a proof-sheet of the character of Addison, in

which he so highly extols his style,

I could not help observing, that it had not been his own model, as no two styles could differ more from each other. 'Sir, Addison had his style, and I have mine.' When I ventured to ask him, whether the difference did not consist in this, that Addison's style was full of idioms, colloquial phrases, and proverbs; and his own more strictly grammatical, and free from such phraseology and modes of speech as can never be literally translated or understood by foreigners; he allowed the discrimination to be just. Let any one who doubts it, try to translate one of Addison's Spectators into Latin, French or Italian; and though so easy, familiar and elegant to an Englishman as to give the intellect no trouble, yet he would find the transfusion into another language extremely difficult, if not impossible. But a Rambler, Adventurer, or Idler, of Johnson, would fall into any classical or European language, as easily as if it had been originally conceived in it. —Burney."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7, 1917

EDITORIALS

A Timely Problem

UNDER the Constitution of the United States, woman is not entitled to citizenship, although she has been enfranchised by a number of the individual states of the Union. Under the laws of Denmark, woman is granted political equality with man. The laws of Denmark are operative in the Danish West Indies, which have recently been acquired by the United States. Before the Danish Parliament would give its final consent to the transfer of sovereignty over the islands to the United States, it decreed that the question be referred to the people of the mother country and of the colony or dependency. In both cases the vote was approved. Women as well as men in the West Indies, subject to the qualifications necessary to citizenship in Denmark, voted on this proposition. Therefore, when the United States shall have met its part of the obligation involved in the treaty relating to the sale, purchase, and transfer, by the payment to Denmark of \$25,000,000, the Republic will assume government over the inhabitants of the islands by the consent of the governed.

Will it at the same time, by the act of annexation, assume, along with other obligations to the people who shall thus pass under its sovereignty, that of equal suffrage for women? If it shall refuse to do this, will not the terms of consent of the women of the Danish West Indies, of the women of Denmark, and of great numbers of men in the mother country and in the dependency to the transfer of sovereignty be violated? In other words, will not the new Government be instituted, at least in one important respect, largely without the consent of the governed?

It is an interesting and a significant fact that the first time the women of Denmark were afforded the unrestricted exercise of the franchise was on the occasion of the referendum relating to the sale of the West Indies to the United States. The right thus exercised by Danish women had been won only after years of agitation, during which scores of obstacles had to be met and removed. It is now an organic right, for it is incorporated in the Danish Constitution. It is held as sacred in Denmark as any other privilege of citizenship. The question is, Will the United States, in taking over the sovereignty of the newly acquired islands, morally invalidate the first ballots cast by the women of Denmark in the exercise of that right? Or, on the other hand, will the United States, taking a view more in keeping with the advanced thought of the age, confirm, in their new connection, every right enjoyed by the people of the islands under Danish rule, including suffrage equality?

While it is true that the Constitution of the United States still makes a political distinction between men and women, it is hardly conceivable that Congress, in establishing a government for the West Indian Islands, would undertake to disfranchise any section of their people. That would be utterly at variance with the sentiment and traditions of the Republic. That it should undertake to deprive people of a manhood and womanhood privilege, already theirs by right, would be a satire on and a disgrace to democracy everywhere.

Just what form the new Government will take is not yet known. The islands will not be transferred to the ownership of the United States until the purchase price shall have been paid. The President has called attention to the necessity of action in this particular during the present session. The Government must be enabled as soon as possible, and not later than April 17, to discharge its conventional obligation. Two necessary steps are, according to official advices, to be taken toward providing the purchase price. There is to be a provision in the revenue bill now before Congress for a bond issue to cover the amount nominated in the treaty; then in one of the appropriation bills a provision will be included authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the money over to the Danish Government when due; that is, ninety days from the exchange of ratifications of the convention. The transfer having been made, it will be incumbent on the United States at once to take possession of the islands. A temporary administration of affairs will, no doubt, at first be instituted. Time and thought must be given to the establishment of a permanent system. There has been some talk of applying to the islands the Foraker act of 1900 for the government of Porto Rico, but it must be obvious to the informed that this will not do. The Foraker act has not been satisfactory even to Porto Rico, and the people of the Danish West Indies come under the flag of the United States in exceptional circumstances.

Manifestly, the problem of establishing a new government for these possessions is one that calls for extreme care and a high order of statesmanship. Of all times, this is not a period when, in the matter of providing for the moral, industrial, and political well-being of the people of a small country, the United States should be found doing the things, or any of the things, which it decries in the policies or practices of other great nations.

Another View of Small Holdings

IN THE address which he recently gave at Aberdeen, on the question of agricultural development, Professor Hendrick presented a view of the small holding which deserves consideration. The question of small holdings is one which has been gaining steadily in importance during the last two years, owing to the schemes which are being formulated for placing discharged soldiers on the land in this way.

The small holding is generally advocated as representing a practice the development of which could be attended only by advantage to the holder and to the com-

munity. Professor Hendrick by no means agrees with this view of the matter. He could imagine, he said, a strong argument for small holdings on a social basis, but he could not conceive of a sound case being made for them on economic grounds. The proposal, to settle returned soldiers on small holdings was, he insisted, a proposal to condemn them to a life of penury and toil. In modern times, natural science had been applied to agriculture as to other industries, and this calling should be directed by highly trained men of good education and wide outlook. The economic ideal was the large industrial farm, with skilled and educated business management, and with sufficient capital to provide valuable labor-saving devices.

The problem is one of considerable complexity. There can be no doubt as to the popularity of the small holding. Anyone who is familiar with the countryside in England knows how seldom is the small farm without a tenant. Nevertheless, it is doubtful whether the small holder makes the utmost use of the land which he cultivates. The matter would seem to resolve itself, ultimately, into a question of cooperation. Cooperation in agriculture has been tried in several countries, notably in Ireland, and with pronounced success. Anything like an intelligent system of cooperation, worked out amongst a sufficient number of small holders in a certain district, ought to admit of the fullest use being made of the most approved methods, and should afford opportunities for the full employment of all kinds of labor-saving devices. Such a system has long been in operation in country districts with regard to threshing, and there is no reason why it should not be employed in the work of plowing, sowing and other important activities.

The Position in Spain

ALTHOUGH it is no more easy to sum up the position in Spain than to sum up the position in any other neutral country, at the present moment, there are certain features in the political affairs of that nation which call for special attention. Ever since the beginning of the war, Spain, although officially neutral, and observing that neutrality in letter and in spirit, has been popularly divided more emphatically, perhaps, than most neutrals. There has never been much doubt as to which side the majority of the Spanish people were on in the great struggle, but the minority has always been successful in making itself heard.

It is simply a matter of common record that a great part of the work of the authorities has been concerned with preventing undue manifestations of pro-Ally sentiment. Latterly many circumstances, quite apart from the tremendous events of the last few weeks, have tended greatly to strengthen this sentiment. The decision come to by the French Government some twelve months ago, just at a time when matters were becoming serious for the Spanish merchant and manufacturer, to buy large quantities of the supplies for their immense armies in the field from Spain, did much to allay that friction between the two countries which an extraordinarily well organized German propaganda had been successful in bringing about. Then, during the last nine months, there has been throughout Spain the growing feeling against the Central Powers owing to Germany's submarine policy. This policy, quite apart from the actual loss to Spanish shipping which resulted from it, not only restricted Spanish commerce, but threw the country's trade into confusion owing to the uncertainty engendered.

All the time, the opposition between the two parties has been increasing in bitterness, and, from day to day, almost, their respective strength has been growing more apparent. The German propaganda has been carried on with singular skill, and with all that thoroughness which large funds make possible. It has, however, occasionally been guilty of serious blunders, and amongst these the now famous interview of La Nación, a strongly Germanophile paper, with "a high diplomatic personage connected with the Central Empires," must be accounted by far the most serious. It not only helped many Spaniards to come to a decision themselves as to their own attitude; but it undoubtedly helped the outsider to some just appreciation of the feeling in the country as a whole. There was never much doubt in Spain as to who the "high diplomatic personage" was, and his attack on the Prime Minister as being strongly pro-Ally for reasons of "personal interest," together with his attempt to "dictate to Spain" as to what she should do or should not do, created a storm of protest throughout the country. Liberal and Conservative joined to declare that they would have none of it, the strongest denunciation of all, perhaps, coming from the Conservative journal La Epoca, the organ of the former Prime Minister, Señor Dato.

Such was the position in the country when there began, about a month ago, those tentative movements for peace which have culminated in the present situation. The position, today, shows no change in character. It is essentially the same situation, with all the difficulties and delicacies accentuated.

Rural Schools in Manitoba

IN A recent report of the Department of Education of the Province of Manitoba, Canada, considerable attention is given to the rural school situation. The prairie provinces of the Dominion, it should be understood, are, like some of the Western states of the neighboring country, notable for their magnificent distances. The rural schools are frequently very far apart, and it often becomes quite as difficult a problem to find teachers as to assemble pupils in the remoter regions. The work of supervising schools so separated, in many cases situated far away from railroads and good highways, is in itself a task demanding not only exceptional fidelity but endurance.

Yet during the year covered by the report the rural school inspector visited ninety-eight departments twice, twenty-three departments three times, and ten departments four times. Now and then he found a school closed without notice. He held numerous conferences with parents and trustees. Generally he met with a sen-

timent of cooperation. Ninety per cent of the schools had school gardens. An improvement in the local supervision of teaching is noted and commended.

But the report does not stop, as such reports usually do, at a recounting of the usual facts about educational progress. It asks that the same consideration be given to the rural as to the urban child, since the future qualifications of the one for citizenship are as essential as those of the other. And it points a way to better training of the rural child through better treatment of the rural teacher. As matters stand at present the teacher is not given due attention. In the first place, a premium is put upon competition and underbidding; the department would have salaries plainly announced in advertisements, and would make appointments solely upon merit. Moreover, it recommends strongly that comfortable homes be provided for teachers.

Educators have long seen that the great defects of rural education in English-speaking North America lie in the tendency of the State, county, and district boards to put price before proficiency. There has been a strong reaction from this idea, in the United States and in nearly all the Eastern Canadian provinces, but it is a remarkable fact that, in both countries, the longest steps toward bringing the rural up to the average urban standard have been taken in the West. Touching upon this subject, the *Toronto Globe* recently said: "Educational work in the rural districts is carried on out West under climatic difficulties more formidable than our own, but the people are learning to adapt themselves to unfavorable conditions, and carry on a process of intensely practical development."

The resistance they encounter is, perhaps, the greatest spur to their endeavor.

Missouri's Centennial

PLANS are now fairly under way for the suitable observance of the one hundredth anniversary of the admission of Missouri to the American Union. This observance is to be divided into four parts. The centenary of the passage of the Missouri Enabling Act, on March 6, 1820, is to be celebrated in Kansas City. The centenary of the adoption of the first Constitution, on July 19, 1820, is to be celebrated in St. Louis. The centenary of the assembling of the first Legislature will be celebrated at the State capital, Jefferson City. Lastly, at the seat of the State university, Columbia, will be celebrated the centenary of the actual admission of Missouri, as announced by proclamation of President Monroe, April 10, 1821. Under this arrangement, the celebrations of the various centenaries will be without conflict, and, moreover, separate and independent observance of them should lead to a study of the history of the Nation, during the period commemorated, that will prove of educational advantage not only to the people of the Great Southwest, but to the people of the entire country.

Petitions for a Federal law authorizing the organization of a State Government in Missouri were first circulated in 1818, and were presented to Congress in the session of 1818-19 by the Territorial Legislature. In response, a bill was framed, and upon the introduction of the latter a controversy arose which kept the politics of the Nation at the boiling point for nearly two years. The Missouri bill, in fact, marked the beginning of an era in the country's history. Representative Tallmadge of New York, upon the first reading of the measure, offered an amendment prohibiting slavery within the borders of the proposed new State. This was incorporated in the bill which passed the House, but was rejected by the Senate. The issue of territorial limitation of slavery being finally raised in this manner, excitement in Washington and throughout the country ran high, and a season of legislative and popular discussion set in.

On one hand, it was held that the compromise of the Federal Constitution regarding slavery respected only the national limits at the time; that it was remote from the views of the framers of the Constitution to have the domain of slavery extended on that basis; that the fundamental ideas of the American Revolution and of the Government, and of institutions erected upon it, were hostile to slavery; that the compromise of the Constitution was simply a toleration of things that were, and not a basis of things that were to be; that these securities of slavery, as it existed, would be forfeited by an extension of the system; that the honor of the Republic before the world, and its moral influence with mankind in favor of freedom, were identified with the advocacy of universal emancipation; that the act of 1787, which established territorial government north and west of the Ohio River, prohibiting slavery forever therefrom, was a public recognition and avowal of the sentiment and designs of the people of the United States in regard to new states and territories, North and West; and that the proposal to establish slavery in Missouri was a violation of all these fundamentals.

The arguments on the other side were no less forcible. It was contended that slavery was incorporated in the system of society, as established in Louisiana, which comprehended the Territory of Missouri when purchased from France in 1803; that the faith of the United States was pledged by treaty to all the inhabitants of that wide domain, the Louisiana Purchase, to maintain their rights and privileges on the same footing with the people of the rest of the country, and that, consequently, slavery being a part of their state of society, it would be a violation of engagements to abolish it without their consent. Nor could the Government, they insisted, prescribe the abolition of slavery in any part of the territory included in the purchase and treaty, as a condition of being erected into a State, if otherwise there was title to statehood.

The debates in Congress, on the question at issue, were read with intense interest in all parts of the country. Ranged on either side were the strongest political forces and the best forensic and oratorical talent in the contending parties. Sometimes the speeches became violent and menacing, and passions among the mass of the people were aroused. Into the breach, however, entered Henry Clay with his compromise plan. Under its terms, Missouri was admitted as a slave State, but at the same time

an ordinance was enacted that from all territory west of Missouri and north of the parallel thirty-six degrees thirty minutes, the southern boundary of the new State, slavery should be forever excluded. The Missouri Compromise held until it was virtually repealed by bills which established the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, in 1854, when the question of the extension of slavery was reopened, bringing on a series of disturbances west of the Missouri bordering upon civil war, leading to the organization of the Republican Party, and to the raising of issues which precipitated the conflict of 1861-65 between the states. Thus it will be seen that the celebrations to which all Missouri is now looking forward, regardless of party or faction, will commemorate events which, directly or indirectly, have exerted a mighty influence upon the currents of the Nation's history.

Notes and Comments

IN THESE days of official notes and replies, the public is becoming familiar with the language of the diplomatic document, and even those who never heard of the famous protocol, which lies in the archives of the Foreign Office in Paris, must have noticed the similarity of form which characterizes such expressions. The "protocole diplomatique," which was probably drawn up in the time of Louis XIV, is a body of ceremonial rules to be observed in all written or personal official intercourse between the heads of different states or their ministers. It goes into the minutest detail as to the styles and titles to be given to states, their heads and their public ministers, and indicates "the forms and courtesies to be observed in all international acts."

THE protocol is, in fact, what M. Pradier-Fodé, a well-known authority on the subject, has described it, "the code of international politeness"; for, as time went on, all nations gradually began to adopt the same forms, until, today, the code may be said to be practically universal in its application. It devotes special attention to such matters as the ending of a letter. Thus, as a recent writer has pointed out, when Mr. Balfour concludes a letter to the British Ambassador at Washington, with the words:

I am, with great truth and respect,
Sir,
Your Excellency's most obedient,
humble servant,

he is governed by precedent, even in such a detail as giving "Sir" a line to itself.

THE Finance Minister of Nicaragua was called before the Chamber of Deputies of that country, a few days ago, and asked why the \$3,000,000 due from the United States, on account of the canal concessions, had not been paid, inasmuch as Nicaragua had performed her part of the contract. One of the Deputies proposed denunciation of the treaty because of the failure of the United States to fulfill its obligations. Perhaps this Deputy was a bit impetuous, but why, as a matter of fact, has the money due Nicaragua been withheld? Furthermore, talking about obligations that are seemingly neglected, there is also that Colombia matter.

EDITORS throughout the Middle Western United States seem to be engrossed in a lookout for the evening grosbeak. The bird is due to make its annual winter visit, and there are two mysteries involved in the matter: first, where the rather ugly thing with the beautiful plumage comes from, and, second, why people who write poetry as well as prose, should be so peculiarly and deeply interested in its coming. However, one of the poet grosbeak lovers has written:

I heard a soft
Sweet, whispering twitter of a flock of birds,
And saw their rosy bosoms catch the light—
The evening grosbeaks, strangers from the North.
They did not sing, but talked among themselves,
And kept seclusion in this friendly pine.

Sparrows, which are far from being so popular, also talk among themselves. But they are not at the present time in style.

WHY waste such an opportunity for urging national economy as the issue of the new British bank notes? Instead of depicting the House of Commons on the notes, why not follow the example of the Chinese who, in 280 B.C., issued bank notes which, besides the cashier's signature and the date of issue, as well as other hieroglyphics, bore on the border the words: "However much you may possess, strive to be thrifty." These Chinese notes are among the treasures of the Asiatic Museum of Petrograd.

THE publication of liquor advertisements is forbidden in Maine, but newspapers and periodicals issued elsewhere and containing liquor advertisements may be circulated in that State. There is now being drafted, for presentation to the Maine Legislature, a bill which will, it is hoped, put an end to this illogical and unfair condition, since the purpose of the measure is to exclude all such publications, no matter where issued, from sale or circulation within the State. A law framed on this line is operating successfully in Alabama. The passage by Congress of the Bankhead bill, excluding publications carrying liquor advertisements from the United States mails, would greatly aid the prohibition states in applying the finishing touches to the propaganda of the distillers and brewers.

A HISTORY of Texas such as that State is providing for by legislative appropriation, should be of immense value as a reference work. The Texas History Association, of which Major Charles F. Hume is president, and Dr. S. O. Young secretary, is to have the work in charge. This fact insures careful research and accuracy of statement. In this connection, let us voice a wish that might be expressed by every user of reference books, namely, that the "History of Texas" may be provided with a comprehensive index, crossed and recrossed. For ready service, the poorly indexed reference work is worthless.